



AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS

MAYOR'S OFFICE OF CONTRACT SERVICES
CITY OF NEW YORK

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Fiscal Year 2008

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Fiscal 2008, City agencies completed 52,337 procurements, for a total purchasing volume of \$16.5 billion. The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) led in total procurement volume with \$4.6 billion, reflecting major infrastructure investments, including 13 of the City's 25 largest dollar value contracts. The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) posted the second-largest volume at \$3.2 billion, with a large contract to support its Early Intervention program serving children with developmental disabilities. The Department of Sanitation (DSNY) had the third-largest volume, at \$2.1 billion, reflecting several large contracts to support the City's Solid Waste Management Plan.

The \$16.5 billion citywide total included \$5.9 billion in construction services (36%), \$5.4 billion in standardized services (33%), \$2.6 billion in human services (15%), \$1.1 billion in professional services (7%), \$795 million in goods (5%) and \$652 million in architecture and engineering services (4%). Of the total dollar volume, 75% was procured using competitive methods, 17% by renewing or continuing prior awards, 4% using methods based on determinations by other governmental entities (e.g., New York State) and 3% by limited competition or sole source methods. Some 64% stemmed from contracts larger than \$25 million apiece, and 2% from contracts at or below \$100,000. In addition:

- Agencies placed \$450 million in orders on requirement contracts for commodities and services such as fuel, office supplies and software.
- Franchise and concession revenue topped \$210 million.
- Vendor enrollment rose by 6% to an all-time high of 52,961 vendors.
- Competitiveness declined, with only 64% of City procurements rated as highly competitive (i.e., at least three competitors); competition remained at or near last year's benchmark of 90% for most services, but only 13% of construction contracts over \$50 million were highly competitive.
- Processing times for construction and design change orders averaged more than 140 days, with significantly longer times at some agencies. To help speed processing and increase competitiveness, the City has embarked on a five-point reform program, including changes to the City's contract language, reengineering of the change order workflow and other process improvements.
- Human services contract timeliness declined, with 44% of the dollar volume registered late. Most agencies kept the rate of long-term lateness (i.e., more than 30 days) well below 10%. Much of the delays were related to necessary process reforms to ensure compliance with requirements such as state charities registration. The number of City cash flow loans to assist vendors increased by 66%.
- Over \$6 billion in City procurements were covered by prevailing wage requirements.
- Over \$2.5 billion worth of goods and services were procured by City agencies using environmentally- preferable purchasing specifications.
- Certified Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBEs) obtained over \$230 million worth of Fiscal 2008 prime contracts. For those covered by the City's subcontracting participation targets, M/WBE goals averaged 31%, for a total projected M/WBE volume of subcontracts of \$65 million. In addition, for larger Fiscal 2008 construction contracts, which are covered by state or federal goals programs, M/WBEs and Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs) are projected to receive over \$600 million in subcontracts. For work already underway during Fiscal 2008, City agencies approved over \$125 million in M/WBE subcontracts.
- As of the end of Fiscal 2008, the Doing Business Accountability (Pay-to-Play) database included information concerning over 4,500 entities and nearly 12,000 individuals, reflecting over 24,000 business transactions with the City and City-affiliated agencies.

OVERVIEW

In Fiscal 2008, the City of New York procured nearly \$16.5 billion worth of goods and services. From water treatment plants to after-school services for children to office supplies, City agencies purchase goods and services and undertake capital projects by entering into thousands of contracts. While the purposes of these procurements are wide-ranging, they share three overarching goals.

First, the City seeks to achieve the best *value* for the taxpayers' dollar: to obtain high quality goods and services, with timely delivery, at a fair and reasonable price.

Second, and of equal importance, the City works to achieve that value by entering into contracts only with *responsible* business partners – vendors that demonstrate business integrity, financial capacity and successful performance.

Third, as one of the key elements to ensure that it is able to obtain high quality, well-priced goods and services from responsible partners, the City's process is designed to ensure *fair treatment* to all vendors. Public procurement presents an important opportunity to encourage sound economic development and business growth, both citywide and within our communities.

In this report, we present key data reflecting the procurement activity of the Mayoral operating agencies governed by Chapter 13 of the New York City Charter and the rules and regulations of the Procurement Policy Board (PPB) during Fiscal 2008.¹ The report is organized into three sections:

Agency Procurements: What we buy and how we buy it:

We examine the City's largest contracts, and provide agency-by-agency examples to illustrate the various ways the City enters into contracts and the wide range of goods and services that result from those contracts. We also examine various methods that agencies use to meet their day-to-day needs. Last, we summarize the City's awards of franchises, concessions and revocable consents.

Contracting Procedures: How we process contract awards:

We describe how vendors learn of business opportunities and how the City works to ensure vendor responsibility and business integrity. We also look at the level of competition for City purchases, as well as the efficiency with which the City processes various types of procurements.

Contract Administration: How we ensure vendor compliance:

We review vendor performance and track compliance with a number of laws, Executive Orders and policy initiatives. Topics include labor law compliance initiatives, environmentally-preferable purchasing laws, minority- and women-owned business goals programs, not-for-profit vendor governance issues, health insurance coverage equity and reforms aimed at guarding against undue influence in the procurement process.²

¹ Fiscal 2008 runs from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008. The agencies covered by this report are listed in Appendix A.

² During Fiscal 2008, the City implemented new regulations for guarding against undue influence in the procurement process and governing the approval of concessions, and the Mayor issued an Executive Order to strengthen City oversight over labor law compliance. A summary of these initiatives is presented in Appendix B.

I. AGENCY PROCUREMENTS: WHAT WE BUY AND HOW WE BUY IT

A. Introduction

Ten large City agencies account for 90% of the total procurement dollar value and about 65% of the total number of contract actions in Fiscal 2008. Each year, depending on the cycle of certain large procurements, the list of top procurement agencies varies. In Fiscal 2008, DEP purchased the largest overall volume, led by its substantial investments in City infrastructure. DOHMH had the second-highest volume, the majority stemming from its Early Intervention Services program for children at risk for developmental disabilities. DSNY came in third as a result of several procurements to support the City's solid waste management plan. See Part I.B below.

Table I-1: Fiscal 2008 Top 10 Agencies by Dollar Value					
Rank	Agency	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2005
1	DEP	\$4,618,004,861	\$1,241,049,717	\$1,279,884,540	\$2,024,453,125
2	DOHMH	\$3,226,361,452	\$1,365,364,990	\$749,489,797	\$2,032,077,593
3	DSNY	\$2,129,384,229	\$820,447,937	\$734,338,368	\$560,378,070
4	DOT	\$1,032,892,497	\$411,449,817	\$602,916,132	\$585,621,101
5	DDC	\$978,670,684	\$766,982,462	\$704,022,186	\$884,815,433
6	HRA	\$775,365,726	\$460,273,216	\$1,310,464,555	\$724,181,910
7	DCAS	\$732,301,428	\$2,019,223,769	\$1,010,984,130	\$574,152,168
8	DOITT	\$502,710,515	\$1,818,328,646	\$693,477,482	\$164,122,615
9	HPD	\$404,286,094	\$158,625,711	\$54,944,196	\$68,479,051
10	DYCD	\$379,746,844	\$200,200,191	\$373,062,351	\$149,780,579
	Top Ten Totals	\$14,779,724,329	\$9,261,946,455	\$7,513,583,737	\$7,768,061,646
	All Other Agencies	\$1,688,302,939	\$6,317,992,935	\$3,653,956,316	\$3,615,786,539
	Total	\$16,468,027,268	\$15,579,939,390	\$11,167,540,053	\$11,383,848,185

B. The 25 Largest City Contracts

New York City procures more goods and services than any other municipality in the country and more than any state besides New York and California. Many of the City's contracts support major initiatives that affect the lives of millions of New Yorkers. The City regularly enters into individual contracts that are valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars, and occasionally even billions. The table below shows the top 25 largest contracts ranked by dollar value; together, these equal nearly 58% of the overall citywide procurement dollar volume during Fiscal 2008.

Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg has made improving the City's *infrastructure* a top priority for the Administration and indeed 14 of the top 25 contracts, including 13 for DEP alone, support major infrastructure upgrades.

Table I-2: Top 25 Contracts of Fiscal 2008				
Rank	Agency	Vendor	Purpose	Value
1	DOHMH	Covansys Corp.	Direct Early Intervention Services fiscal agent	\$2,358,500,422
2	DEP	Slattery Skanska/Gottlieb	Croton Water Treatment Plant general construction work	\$1,327,700,000
3	DEP	SEW Construction- JV	Catskill/Delaware ultraviolet facility structural equipment work	\$1,109,300,000
4	DSNY	Waste Management of NY LLC	Waste management and disposal (Bronx)	\$1,093,050,160
5	DSNY	Waste Management of NY LLC	Waste management and disposal (Brooklyn – portion)	\$741,397,280
6	DOT	Kiewit Constructors Inc.	Willis Avenue Bridge replacement	\$612,467,522
7	DOHMH	PHS Medical Services, P.C.	Medical and health services to inmates in custody	\$306,426,008
8	DEP	Schiavone/Picone/Frontier	Delaware Aqueduct Rondout-West Branch Tunnel shaft rehabilitation	\$239,508,150
9	DEP	Silverite Construction	Newtown Creek Water Pollution Control Plant main building modifications	\$225,400,000
10	DEP	Schlesinger-Siemens Electrical	Croton Water Treatment Plant temporary electrical system	\$134,680,000
11	DEP	Shaw/Baker/Gannett Fleming, JV	Newtown Creek Water Pollution Control Plant construction management services	\$133,605,134
12	DOHMH	Prison Health Services, Inc.	Prison health services program administration	\$114,232,440
13	HRA	Federation Employment and Guidance Services	Services for cash assistance clients with medical and/or mental health problems	\$113,342,994
14	DEP	Welsbach Electric	Catskill/Delaware ultraviolet facility electrical work	\$107,525,570
15	DEP	Durr Mechanical Construction	Croton Water Treatment Plant HVAC work	\$105,700,000
16	DEP	John Picone Inc.	Avenue V Water Pumping Station rehabilitation and upgrade	\$97,756,000
17	DEP	Skanska Picone	Newtown Creek Water Pollution Control Plant Central Residuals Building foundation construction	\$89,328,050
18	DOITT	Camelot Communications Group	Telecommunications and maintenance services for City agencies	\$83,234,877
19	DDC	Perkins and Will Architects, PC	Design services for new Police Academy	\$81,435,643
20	DOITT	Accenture LLP	Systems integration for Access NYC/HHS Connect initiative	\$79,620,000
21	DOITT	Motorola, Inc.	Radio products and services for city agencies	\$75,000,000
22	DEP	Malcolm Pirnie & CH2M	Catskill/Delaware ultraviolet facility construction management	\$70,203,153
23	DEP	LJ Coppola Inc.	Catskill/Delaware ultraviolet facility HVAC work	\$58,750,000
24	DEP	Picone/ WDF JV	Croton Water Treatment Plant general plumbing work	\$58,475,000
25	DCAS	Rapid Petroleum Inc.	Fuel oil and kerosene for City agencies	\$54,650,272
Total Value				\$9,471,288,675

The Top 25 includes contracts to support five large DEP public works construction projects:

- Croton Water Treatment Plant**, beneath Mosholu Golf Course in Van Cortlandt Park – four contracts totaling over \$1.6 billion for general construction, electrical system, heating/ventilation/air conditioning (HVAC) systems and plumbing work.³ Bid contracts were awarded, respectively, to Slattery Skanska/Gottlieb, Schlesinger-Siemens Electrical, Picone/ WDF JV and Durr Mechanical Construction. The Croton system, a series of reservoirs and lakes in Westchester and Putnam Counties, is the oldest and smallest of the City’s three systems. Croton water enters the water distribution system via the Jerome Park Reservoir in the Bronx, providing about 10% (more during droughts) of the average daily demand, primarily for the Bronx and Manhattan. The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have required that the City construct a filtration plant for Croton to ensure continued compliance with drinking water standards.

³ The Top 25 includes some, but not all, of DEP’s contracts for the Croton, Catskill/Delaware and Newtown Creek facilities; other related contracts and change orders for these projects fall below the Top 25 threshold.

- **Catskill/Delaware Ultraviolet (UV) Light Disinfection Water Treatment Facility**, in Westchester County – four contracts, totaling \$1.3 billion, to construct the world’s largest UV disinfection facility. UV-related contracts for general construction, electrical, construction management and HVAC work were awarded respectively to SEW Construction JV, Welsbach Electric, Malcolm Pirnie/CH2M Hill JV and LJ Coppola. This plant will treat two billion gallons of water per day from the Catskill and Delaware water systems, replacing the chlorination process now used to protect water quality there.
- **Newtown Creek Water Pollution Control Plant**, located in Brooklyn – three contracts, totaling \$448 million, for general construction work on modifications to the Main Building, construction management services for the project and foundation construction for the Central Residuals Building, awarded to Silverite Construction, Shaw/Baker/Gannett Fleming JV and Skanska Picone JV, respectively. These contracts support upgrades to this plant, which has the capacity to treat 310 million gallons of sewage per day.
- **Delaware Aqueduct Rondout-West Branch Tunnel**, running from the Rondout Reservoir in Ulster County, under the Hudson River to the West Branch Reservoir in Putnam County – a \$240 million contract awarded to Schiavone/Picone/Frontier to repair and upgrade the tunnel shaft, allowing the City to make future repairs or to respond to tunnel emergencies.
- **Avenue V Pumping Station**, in Brooklyn – a \$98 million contract with John P. Picone, Inc. to install five miles of pipes connecting to the outer harbor and the Owls Head wastewater treatment plant. The project will increase the facility’s wet weather flow capacity from 30 million to 80 million gallons per day, in an effort to improve offshore water quality and ensure compliance with state and federal combined sewer overflow (CSO) standards.

The final infrastructure project in the Top 25 is a \$612 million Department of Transportation (DOT) contract with Kiewit Constructors to replace the Willis Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River. The project will include a new swing span, steel approaches and ramps, to improve lane width, reduce accidents, improve bicycle and pedestrian facilities and address deficiencies.

The Top 25 contracts reflect major commitments in core service areas as well. Making progress toward the goal of an effective, reliable and environmentally sound **solid waste management** system, DSNY awarded Waste Management of NY two 20-year contracts totaling \$1.8 billion to manage, transport and dispose of solid waste from the Bronx and part of Brooklyn.

In the **public safety** arena, the Department of Design and Construction (DDC) awarded an \$81 million contract to Perkins & Will Architects to design the City’s new police academy, located in College Point, Queens. The Police Department (NYPD) will consolidate facilities scattered throughout the City at a single 30-acre, state-of-the-art facility featuring instructional space, administrative buildings, a field house, indoor shooting ranges, driver training fields and K-9 environments, among other features. Another public safety related contract, the \$75 million Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications (DOITT) requirement contract with Motorola, will provide products and services for the City’s emergency service agency radio communications networks.

Five of the Top 25 contracts reflect nearly \$3 billion in support for **human services** programs. The largest contract in Fiscal 2008 was DOHMH’s \$2.4 billion award to Covansys Corp., its fiscal agent for the Early Intervention program, which provides screening and evaluation services to infants and toddlers who have physical or mental conditions that may result in developmental delays; the fiscal

agent pays the service providers for services to eligible children. DOHMH also renewed two contracts totaling \$421 million with Prison Health Services, Inc. and its affiliate for comprehensive health services to Department of Correction (DOC) inmates. The Human Resources Administration (HRA) renewed its \$113 million contract with Federation Employment and Guidance Services for the “Wellness, Comprehensive Assessment, Rehabilitation and Employment” (WeCARE) program, which works with cash assistance clients who have medical and/or mental health problems to maximize their employment potential or assist them in obtaining federal disability benefits if they cannot work. DOITT also awarded a significant contract for the human services sector, an \$80 million award to Accenture to continue development of the City’s “Access NYC” and “HHS Connect” initiatives. These projects promote a client-centered approach to health and social service delivery by providing a single point of entry for clients and allowing City agencies to share information and achieve an integrated approach in delivering services to New Yorkers who need them.

Finally, two of the top 25 contracts reflect *administrative services* for City agencies. The Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS), the City’s chief provider of goods, entered into a \$55 million requirement contract with Rapid Petroleum to deliver and provide heating oil and kerosene to City agencies located throughout Manhattan, the Bronx and Staten Island. DOITT also entered into an \$83 million contract with Camelot Communications Group, a certified Minority and Women-owned Business Enterprise (M/WBE), to provide voice and data cabling, telephone equipment, and maintenance, repair and equipment modification services for City agencies. Both of these contracts were competitively bid. See Part I.D.1 below for additional information concerning City requirement contracts, and Part III.D concerning the City’s M/WBE program.

C. Agency Procurements

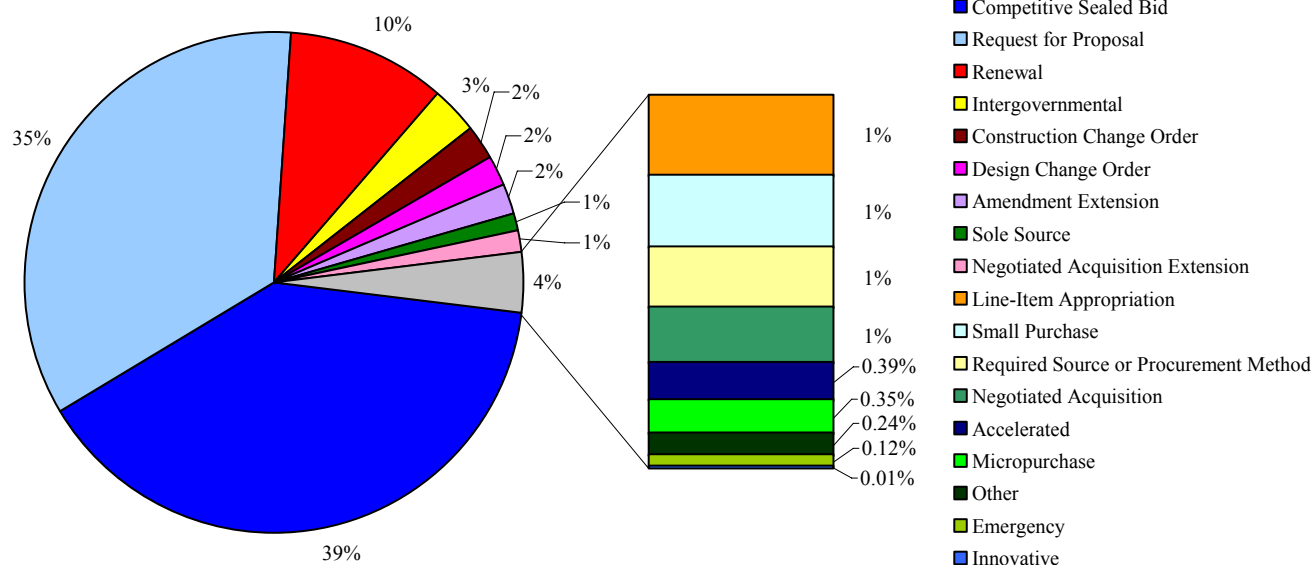
This section presents an overview of how City procurement works, illustrated by specific Fiscal 2008 contracts from the 20 City agencies responsible for the largest amount of procurement. Appendix C contains complete details on the 36 City agencies included in the Fiscal 2008 total procurement volume, together with comparative data from prior years, showing each agency’s volume, organized by methods used (e.g., competitive sealed bid) to obtain its contracts.⁴

The chart below reflects the total Fiscal 2008 procurement volume by dollar value for each of the 18 procurement method categories tracked in this report. City agencies use different methods to select their vendors; methods vary according to such factors as competitiveness, speed of the procurement process and length of the resulting contracts that can be awarded.

Most City procurement (75% in Fiscal 2008) results from five competitive methods: 1) *competitive sealed bids*, with vendors selected on a low-bid basis; 2) *accelerated procurements*, a fast-track bid process for commodity purchases; 3) *competitive sealed proposals (also called requests for proposals or RFPs)*, with vendors chosen based on price and quality-based factors; 4) *innovative procurements*, a method used to select vendors competitively, but with more flexible procedures; and 5) *small purchases*, a less formal competitive process for purchases valued between \$5,000 and \$100,000.

⁴ The City conducts public hearings on most awards over \$100,000, other than competitive sealed bid and emergency contracts. In Fiscal 2008, public hearings were held for 1,127 contracts, valued at just over \$8 billion.

**Chart I-1:
Dollar Value of Contracts Citywide by Method of Procurement
Total Dollar Value = \$16.5 Billion**



The next largest group of procurements, amounting to 17% in Fiscal 2008, consists of five methods used to continue existing contracts for limited periods. These include *renewals*, used when the initial contract provides specific terms for continuation, typically at the City’s option; *amendment extensions*, allowing the addition of one year to a current contract; *negotiated acquisition extensions*, allowing a negotiated additional term on the same basis as the initial contract; and change orders, tracked here separately for *construction change orders* and *design change orders*, amending the contracts that support capital construction projects so that ongoing work can be completed.

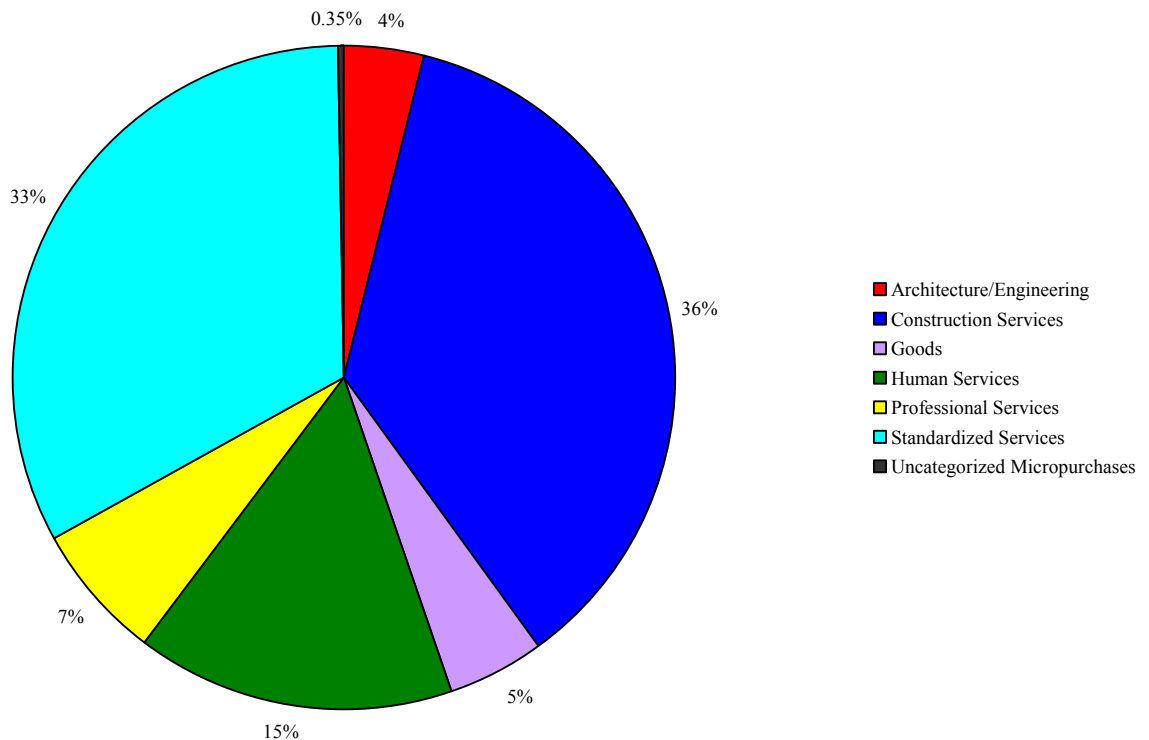
City agencies also procure goods and services via selection processes based on determinations by other governmental agencies. These include: *intergovernmental procurements*, where the City “piggy-backs” on vendor contracts held by other government agencies, typically state or federal entities; *required method* and *required/authorized source awards*, where an outside entity (also typically a state or federal funding agency) determines either how the City must solicit the contract or its actual choice of vendor; and *discretionary awards* (also called *line-item awards*), where elected officials such as the City Council or Borough President are authorized to designate the vendors to be used. Combined, these three types of procurements only amount to 4% of the Fiscal 2008 procurement volume.

Lastly, a small proportion (3% in Fiscal 2008) of the City’s procurements relies on a variety of other methods subject to more limited competition. These include: *sole source awards*, where only one vendor is available for the needed goods or services; *emergency contracts*, where public health or safety considerations dictate rapid response; *negotiated acquisitions*, where City agencies may limit competition based on such considerations as time-sensitivity, confidentiality or the existence of very few competitors in the market; *micropurchases*, for purchases valued at no more than \$5,000; and such *other methods* as demonstration projects, buy-against procurements, and government-to-government contracts. Detailed definitions of all these methods are included in the Glossary to this report.

Fiscal 2008 procurement spending reflects a higher proportion of procurements solicited by competitive methods, and lower proportions of continuations or limited competition awards, relative to Fiscal 2007. These variations reflect the cyclical nature of contracts and normal year-to-year fluctuation.

Two other key indicators by which we classify City procurements are by industry and by the size of the resulting contract. We track six major industries: architecture/engineering, construction, goods, human services, professional services and standardized services (definitions are included in the Glossary). The chart below reflects the total Fiscal 2008 procurement volume by industry category.

Chart I-2
Dollar Value of Citywide Procurements by Industry
Total Dollar Value = \$16.5 Billion



Fiscal 2008 yielded higher proportions of construction and standardized services procurements, and somewhat lower proportions of those for human services and professional services, relative to Fiscal 2007. This reflects the presence of very large infrastructure projects, as well as normal year-to-year fluctuation. See Appendix D for comparative data from prior years.

The table below presents overall procurement volume data at various dollar values. See Appendix E for comparative data from prior years. In Fiscal 2008, contracts for \$3 million or more totaled 85% of the overall dollar volume of citywide procurements, matching the level in Fiscal 2007. These larger contracts represented less than 1% of the total number of procurements made. By contrast, purchases for \$100,000 or less accounted for 2% of the total dollar value purchased, but fully 93% of the number of procurements processed.

Table I-3: Dollar Value of Contracts by Contract Size								
Group	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total
<\$100K	\$319,110,623	2%	\$324,277,115	2%	\$322,247,521	3%	\$338,607,514	3%
\$100K-\$1M	\$822,050,462	5%	\$775,106,859	5%	\$914,924,981	8%	\$770,746,521	7%
\$1M-3M	\$1,281,546,336	8%	\$1,246,628,934	8%	\$1,149,800,443	10%	\$1,224,717,256	11%
\$3M-25M	\$3,453,083,063	21%	\$4,092,482,484	26%	\$3,274,962,187	29%	\$2,692,595,430	24%
>\$25M	\$10,592,236,784	64%	\$9,284,831,621	59%	\$5,505,604,919	49%	\$6,357,181,464	56%
Total	\$16,468,027,268	100%	\$15,723,327,014	100%	\$11,167,540,051	100%	\$11,383,848,185	100%

The agency procurement profiles below include examples illustrating both of these indicators, as well as each of the 18 procurement methods. This report groups the top 20 procurement agencies by “key public service areas,” in the same manner as the *Mayor’s Management Report* and the Mayor’s *Citywide Performance Report*. See <http://www.nyc.gov/html/ops/html/mmr/mmr.shtml>. These include:

- Health and Human Service Agencies:** These large agencies provide direct social services to those in need, including vital programs and initiatives to promote healthy families, adults and children throughout the City. Within the top 20 procurement agencies, this category includes DOHMH, HRA, the Department of Homeless Services (DHS), the Administration for Children’s Services (ACS), the Department for the Aging (DFTA) and the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD).
- Infrastructure/Administrative/Community Service Agencies:** Agencies in this category are responsible for maintaining City government’s functions. Administrative agencies support other agencies and provide citizens with access to government. Infrastructure agencies ensure that the City’s roads, buildings and water supply are safe, clean and affordable. Community service agencies provide services and resources that help create and maintain the unique neighborhoods of NYC. Within the top 20 procurement agencies, this category includes DEP, DOT, the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), DDC, DCAS, DOITT, DSNY and the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR).
- Public Safety/Legal Affairs Agencies:** These agencies maintain the safety of all City residents. Public safety agencies respond to crimes, disasters and emergencies, and maintain safe, secure environments for people in custody. Legal affairs agencies have oversight responsibilities to ensure that City agencies operate legally and fairly in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Within the top 20 procurement agencies, this category includes NYPD, DOC, the Fire Department (FDNY), the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and the Office of the Criminal Justice Coordinator (CJC).
- Business Affairs Agencies:** City agencies in this category help local business grow, promote economic opportunity and work towards increasing the City’s economic strength. Within the top 20 procurement agencies, this includes the Department of Small Business Services (DSBS). Additional information is included concerning the New York City Economic Development Corporation (EDC), which operates under a contract with DSBS.

1. Health and Human Service Agencies

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) – 2nd in Procurement Volume

DOHMH protects and promotes the health and mental well-being of all New Yorkers. Among the services provided by the agency through procurements are mental health services, mental retardation and developmental disability services, chemical dependency prevention and treatment, Early Intervention services to developmentally-delayed infants and toddlers, and programs to prevent and control chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes asthma and cancer. DOHMH provides direct community-based services, including Tuberculosis/Chest Centers, sexually transmitted disease clinics and HIV prevention and control services at more than 1,275 schools. It generates community health profiles, issues birth and death certificates, conducts health and safety inspections to enforce the City Health Code and protects public safety through immediate response to emergency public health threats.

Fiscal 2008 procurements by DOHMH include:

- ***Electronic Vital Event Registration System (EVERS):*** DOHMH used a sole source procurement for a comprehensive, integrated and state-of-the-art system to track such events as births, deaths and termination of pregnancies. The EVERs system is proprietary and only available through VitalChek Network Inc., which received a \$2,749,802 contract.
- ***Fiscal Agent for World Trade Center Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services:*** Years after the World Trade Center attacks, many New Yorkers continue to suffer from disaster-associated physical and mental health conditions. A critical part of this recovery effort has been an American Red Cross program to provide financial support for mental health and substance abuse treatment not otherwise covered by insurance. Because this program is phasing out, DOHMH is continuing services for affected individuals by providing an insurance-like benefit program. To continue providing these vital services, DOHMH used a negotiated acquisition to obtain a \$15,490,832 contract with QualCare, Inc. to act as the initiative's fiscal administrator.
- ***Nurse Family Partnership:*** This program is a key initiative of Mayor Bloomberg's Center for Economic Opportunity (CEO). Now in all five boroughs, the program has demonstrated important improvements in the health and life course of low-income first time mothers, their children and their families. Nurses conduct frequent, highly structured home visits to each family over a two to two-and-a-half-year period. DOHMH awarded a \$4.4 million contract (one of five such awards) to Public Health Solutions for services in Queens, using the competitive sealed proposal (RFP) method.

Human Resources Administration (HRA) – 6th in Procurement Volume

HRA provides lower-income New Yorkers with the tools they need to lead productive and independent lives, administering a wide array of programs to connect eligible New Yorkers with food, shelter, financial assistance, medical care and other social services. HRA provides a safety net for these New Yorkers while facilitating their ability to rejoin the workforce and move towards self-sufficiency. Two examples of programs supported by Fiscal 2008 procurements are:

- ***Nutrition Education for Eat Smart NY Program (ESNY):*** ESNY provides nutrition education for individuals and families who currently receive, or are eligible to receive, Food Stamps, while teaching them to make healthy food choices within limited budgets. ESNY is funded by the United States Department of Agriculture and overseen by the New York State Office of Temporary Disability Assistance. HRA used the required/authorized source method, based on the requirements of those funders, to award an \$854,018 contract to Cornell University, one of two vendors selected for the ESNY program. Providers will provide nutrition education to adults, the elderly, children enrolled in Head Start programs and youth in school programs in which at least 70% of the students receive free or reduced-price lunch.



- ***Housing for Persons with AIDS and their Families:*** HRA used an RFP to award a \$5,233,239 contract to Iris House for AIDS housing services. Iris House provides 66 units of housing and supportive services to persons living with AIDS or advanced HIV-related illnesses and their families, through HRA’s Scatter Site Housing Program. Clients are served in a manner that preserves their independence while integrating them into the community. Iris House rents units in Manhattan, placing single clients in fully-furnished studios and/or one-bedroom apartments, and families in apartments with at least two bedrooms. In addition to providing housing services, Iris House provides counseling and referral services, as well as advocacy on behalf of clients for financial entitlements and other eligible services.

Department of Youth & Community Development (DYCD) – 10th in Procurement Volume

DYCD aims to improve the quality of life for youth and their families, and to strengthen communities. It partners with community-based organizations to support the development of healthy, educated and civic-minded youth who take an active role in their communities. DYCD administers diverse programs providing after-school activities, work-related skills training, help for runaway/homeless youth and literacy skills preparation (for all age levels) and fostering community development in low-income neighborhoods. Among the Fiscal 2008 contracts supporting these programs are:



- ***Out of School Time (OST):*** DYCD made a series of RFP awards to support the Elementary School Expansion of its OST program. OST programs incorporate appropriate learning concepts and support healthy development through after-school activities such as homework help, storytelling and physical activity. Maspeth Town Hall was selected for a \$1,964,500 contract to provide expanded OST services in Queens.

- **Adult Literacy Services:** DYCD adult literacy programs encompass adult basic education, GED preparation and other English language proficiency instructional services. Participants are able to enhance their spoken and written language fluency in contexts that are relevant to their everyday lives. DYCD used a negotiated acquisition extension to continue these services, including a \$75,000 contract with the Chinatown Manpower Project, helping immigrants achieve the English competency needed for education, employment and health care access, and to pass the naturalization examination for citizenship.

Department of Homeless Services (DHS) – 12th in Procurement Volume

DHS is dedicated to overcoming homelessness in the City. It focuses on providing safe shelter and outreach services, as well as helping individuals and families transition to permanent housing. It maintains linkages with public agencies and the non-profit and business sectors to best achieve its mission. DHS emphasizes interventions aimed at solving the problem of homelessness, rather than just managing it. It maintains 11 City-run and 205 privately-run shelter facilities and provides outreach services available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, as well as community-based homeless prevention services. Services procured by DHS toward those goals during Fiscal 2008 include:

- **After School/Recreation Services:** The After School/Recreation Services program provides services at family shelters citywide. DHS used a small purchase to obtain \$100,000 worth of such services from Hospital Audiences, which provides homework assistance, tutoring, internet assistance, reading/writing assistance, teen workshops on self-esteem/stress issues and arts and craft activities.
- **Tier II Transitional Residences:** DHS used an amendment extension valued at \$941,310 to continue Women in Need's Tier II Transitional Residence, providing services for homeless families at the Alexander Abraham Residence in Manhattan. Tier II shelters provide counseling, entitlement assistance, child-care, permanent housing placement and referrals to community-based services, including vocational and GED services.

Administration for Children's Services (ACS) – 13th in Procurement Volume

ACS serves New York City's children and their families. It protects children from abuse and neglect and ensures their safety and well-being. ACS investigates child abuse and neglect reports involving approximately 92,000 children annually and provides preventive services to an average of 31,000 children. Along with its community partners, ACS provides neighborhood-based services to help ensure children grow up in safe, permanent homes with strong families. It also provides foster care for approximately 17,000 children through 41 foster care agencies citywide, and helps arrange for the adoption of approximately 1,600 children a year. ACS funds and supports 253 Head Start centers and enrolls 103,000 children in child care programs through contracted providers. Examples of services procured by ACS during Fiscal 2008 are:

- **Face to Face Interpretation Services:** This program has over 25 field offices and satellite locations throughout the City. ACS awarded a \$2,324,000 competitively bid contract to Geneva Worldwide, Inc. Interpretation services are available to assist ACS workers for communications relating to the investigation of child abuse and neglect reports.

- **Community Partnership Initiative Program:** In Fiscal 2008, ACS initiated an innovative procurement method to transform the delivery of child welfare services through relationships with Community Coalitions comprised of networks of residents, community leaders, service providers and organizations active within the neighborhood. Under this innovative RFP, each coalition proposed as a group, with one of the participating organizations designated as fiscal agent for the group. In Bedford-Stuyvesant, for instance, ACS selected the Brooklyn Perinatal Network as the vendor for the coalition, awarding a \$150,000 contract (one of 11 such awards).

Department for the Aging (DFTA) – 16th in Procurement Volume

DFTA works to empower, foster independence and promote dignity and a higher overall quality of life for New York City's uniquely diverse elderly population. Its mission is to inform, educate, serve and support both the elderly and their families. DFTA achieves this overall goal by contracting with over 400 local agencies throughout the five boroughs. DFTA supports a broad range of services with community-based organizations, including 329 contracted senior centers, and provides over 11.8 million meals annually to seniors. Vital services procured by DFTA in Fiscal 2008 include:



- **Home Care:** DFTA renewed its contracts for Homemaker/Personal Care Service and Housekeeper Services, which assist elderly clients residing in their homes. Homemaker/Personal Care services include help with mobility, transfer, bathing, toileting, eating, personal hygiene and prompting of medications. Housekeeper Services include general cleaning, laundry, ironing, meal preparation and shopping assistance. One of the contracts renewed was Sunnyside Home Care's contract for \$2,977,214 to continue services through June 2009.
- **Case Management:** DFTA's overarching goal is to assist frail adults to remain in their homes. This approach is in accord with the Older Americans Act (OAA), emphasizing family and community-based alternatives offering the most appropriate blend of medical and non-medical services to delay or prevent the need for institutional care and to support aging in place. In Fiscal 2008, DFTA released an RFP for case management, to ensure individual service plans and comprehensive needs assessment for all clients. DFTA made 23 awards, including one to Catholic Charities Neighborhood Services, Inc. of \$1,228,020 for services in Brooklyn.

2. Infrastructure/Administrative/Community Service Agencies:

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) – 1st in Procurement Volume

DEP protects the environmental health, welfare and natural resources of the City and its residents. DEP manages the water supply, providing more than one billion gallons of high quality drinking water daily, as well as 14 City wastewater treatment plants and eight plants upstate. DEP carries out federal Clean Water Act rules and regulations, handles hazardous materials emergencies and toxic site remediation, oversees asbestos monitoring and removal, enforces the air and noise codes, bills approximately 828,000 water and sewer accounts and manages citywide water conservation programs. In addition to the large DEP procurements discussed in Part I.B above, Other Fiscal 2008 contracts include:



- ***Waterfowl Management Program:*** Henningson Durham & Richardson was awarded a \$7,950,000 competitively bid contract to manage waterfowl populations, which create public health hazards due to the presence of bacteria, at the City's upstate reservoirs.

- ***Natural Resources Wetland Protection Program:*** DEP used a \$39,989 government-to-government procurement to obtain studies on the wetland acreage gains and losses in the watersheds west of the Hudson River from the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service.
- ***Design Change Order for Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection Facility for Catskill-Delaware Water Supply System:*** A joint venture between the engineering consulting firms of Hazen and Sawyer and Camp Dresser & McKee holds a requirement contract for various design services for this facility. DEP registered a design change order of \$8,579,200 to add funds to support such services as project management, operation of a pilot program to test equipment, environmental assessment, preliminary and final designs for water connections for Westchester County users and production of various computer models, as well as such tasks as obtaining necessary permits and approvals.
- ***Emergency Flood Response Restoration, Holiday Berry Brook Road:*** In June 2007, flash flooding washed out a 450-foot section of roadway in this upstate watershed area. Debris and hazardous material blocked a stream channel and had to be removed to prevent damage to the reservoir embankment. An emergency was declared, and FAHS Construction was awarded a \$5,260,000 emergency contract to do the removal work.



Department of Sanitation (DSNY) – 3rd in Procurement Volume

DSNY promotes a healthy environment through efficient management and sound long-range planning for solid waste and refuse. “New York’s Strongest” operate 59 district garages, manage a fleet of 2,033 rear-loading collection trucks and 450 mechanical brooms and collect approximately 11,800 tons of household and institutional waste each day. DSNY also clears litter, snow and ice from approximately 6,000 City street miles and removes debris from vacant lots and abandoned vehicles from City streets. Among the Fiscal 2008 procurements DSNY used to meet these needs are:



- **Construction Management Services for Marine Transfer Stations:** A URS/LiRo Construction joint venture was awarded a \$17,893,604 RFP contract, later increased by a \$2,540,727 change order, to provide construction management services for DSNY’s four marine transfer station (“MTS”) Projects. Under the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, DSNY will build four MTS facilities at which solid waste will be received, containerized and placed onto barges for export to out-of-City disposal sites.

Case Study: Rising Fuel Prices & the Department of Sanitation



As consumers know all too well, the rising price of fuel is driving up the cost of living and the cost of doing business throughout the country. The City is affected as well, as illustrated by comparing Fiscal 2007 and Fiscal 2008 purchases by DSNY. DSNY achieved significant reductions in usage levels, but price increases for fuel far outpaced these efforts, and overall fuel costs rose significantly.

Gasoline: DSNY cut its usage by 7.6% during Fiscal 2008, but as the average price per gallon rose by 25%, total outlays for gasoline rose by 15.4%.

Diesel: Despite a modest decrease in usage (3.3%), diesel outlays increased as the per gallon costs jumped by 43%. However, about half of what proved to be a 38.3% increase in outlays stems from DSNY’s almost fleet-wide shift this year to the more expensive but more environmentally friendly biodiesel. Biodiesel made up 94% of DSNY’s diesel purchases in Fiscal 2008, up from just 7% in Fiscal 2007.

Heating Fuel: Trends in heating oil were even more dramatic. The price of the #2 fuel oil used by DSNY increased more than 60% in Fiscal 2008. DSNY cut purchases by 7.5%, but still spent nearly 60% more.

Table I-4: DSNY Fuel Expenditures

Product	% Change 2007 to 2008			Fiscal 2008			Fiscal 2007		
	Usage	Price	Total Cost	Gallons Used	Price per Gallon	Total Cost	Gallons Used	Price per Gallon	Total Cost
Gasoline	-7.6%	+25.0%	+15.4%	1.0M	\$2.55	\$2.5M	1.1M	\$2.04	\$2.2M
Diesel	-3.3%	+43.0%	+38.3%	9.4M	\$3.11	\$29.1M	9.7M	\$2.17	\$21.1M
Fuel Oil	-7.5%	+47.9%	+59.9%	1.1M	\$2.84	\$3.2M	1.2M	\$1.77	\$2.1M

Department of Transportation (DOT) – 4th in Procurement Volume

DOT maintains approximately 5,800 miles of streets and highways and 789 bridge structures, including six tunnels. DOT encourages the use of mass transit by operating the Staten Island Ferry and promoting private ferry routes, promotes the use of alternative modes of transportation and administers a citywide program advancing the use of alternative fuels. It contributes to the City's growth and sustainability, implementing critical transportation components of PlaNYC, including new transit initiatives, traffic congestion mitigation and improvements to public spaces. DOT served its mission through a number of significant Fiscal 2008 procurements, including:



- ***Ferry Boat Drydocking, Inspection and Related Repairs:*** DOT's Staten Island Ferry Division operates four classes of ferry vessels, comprising a fleet of eight commuter vessels and one service vessel, all of which must meet regulatory requirements and drydock inspections by the United States Coast Guard and the American Bureau of Shipping. Necessary repairs, reconstruction and maintenance of these vessels are conducted in drydock. During Fiscal 2008, DOT awarded three competitively bid contracts for these services to Caddell Drydock & Repair for \$2,218,368, \$6,162,160 and \$7,389,283, and one to Colonnas Shipyard Inc. for \$4,919,956.
- ***Component Rehabilitation (10 Bridges):*** Unicorn Construction, a certified M/WBE, was awarded a \$14,922,707 competitively bid contract to rehabilitate ten bridges throughout the City, including the removal of loose concrete, replacement of a damaged approach and light fixtures, marking of new pavement, and cleaning and repointing of masonry.

Department of Design and Construction (DDC) – 5th in Procurement Volume

DDC manages a design and construction portfolio of more than \$5 billion of the City's capital projects, ranging from roadways, sewers and water mains to public safety, health and human service facilities to cultural institutions and libraries. Through in-house staff, private consultants and contractors, DDC delivers quality, cost-effective projects safely and efficiently. The City is committed to achieving excellence in the design and construction of its capital program and building on the tradition of innovation in architecture and engineering that has contributed to the City's prestige as a global destination. DDC has placed renewed emphasis on promoting design and construction excellence through innovative procurement methods, design competitions and a comprehensive review process. Some of DDC's Fiscal 2008 procurements include:



- ***Brooklyn Museum of Art - Climate Control Project:*** DDC awarded a \$21,392,000 sole source contract to support the Brooklyn Museum of Art's multi-phased climate control project, for work in the two-story basement extension, to bring gallery spaces to contemporary museum standards.

- **Reconstruction of East 149th Street between River Avenue and AJ Griffin Place, Bronx:** Maspeth Supply Company, LLC was awarded a bid contract for \$6,653,239 to reconstruct this roadway. Street reconstruction includes water and sewer main replacement, as well as resurfacing.
- **Construction Change Order for Owl's Head Sanitary Storm Sewers:** This change order added \$165,275 to a bid contract held by Laws Construction to support additional work at this Brooklyn location, such as test pitting; pavement opening; excavation, repair and replacement of sewers and water mains; and replacement of temporary asphalt.



Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) – 7th in Procurement Volume

DCAS ensures that City agencies have the critical resources and support needed to provide the best possible services to the public. It helps meet workforce needs by recruiting, hiring and training City employees; provides facilities management services for 54 public buildings; purchases, sells and leases non-residential real property; and purchases, inspects and distributes supplies and equipment. As the chief goods purchasing agency, DCAS establishes requirement contracts for many frequently purchased commodities. See Part I.D below. Additional examples of Fiscal 2008 DCAS purchases are:

- **Orthophosphoric Acid:** DCAS used an accelerated procurement to obtain a \$28,229,500 contract with Shannon Chemical Corporation for orthophosphoric acid. DEP uses this product for corrosion control, to prevent lead and copper from leaching out of pipes. While the City does not have lead or copper content in its infrastructure, many older private structures in the City do contain such metals.
- **Armed Security Guard Services:** DCAS used the intergovernmental method, piggy-backing on a New York City Transit Authority contract for armed guard services with Allied Barton Security, to establish a requirement contract valued at \$20,000,000. See Part I.D.1 below. Agencies using services under this contract include DCAS, DSNY, DOT and DJJ.

Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications (DOITT) – 8th in Procurement Volume



DOITT transforms City government's interaction with residents, businesses, visitors and employees, leveraging technology to improve services and increase transparency, accountability and accessibility. It runs the 311 Customer Service Center, providing public information and services for more than 300 agencies, maintains the [NYC.gov](http://www.nyc.gov) website and manages the City's television and radio stations. DOITT coordinates IT policy and planning, and operates the City's data center, telephone systems, fiber optic network, 800 MHz radio network, internal data network and Enterprise Service Desk, as well as telecommunications franchises for high capacity fiber, cable television infrastructure, public pay telephones and mobile telecommunications equipment. DOITT served these various missions through several Fiscal 2008 contracts, including:

- **311 Call Center Services:** Through an RFP, DOITT awarded a \$50,000,000 contract to King Teleservices L.L.C., to assist DOITT in handling the ever-increasing call volume to the highly acclaimed 311 Citizen Service Center. Through 311, DOITT provides quick, easy access to non-emergency City government information and services, while maintaining the highest possible level of customer service.
- **Project Monitoring/Quality Assurance (PMQA) Services for ACCESS NYC:** DOITT used the intergovernmental process to award an \$8,000,000 contract to KPMG to provide PMQA services to support the City's ACCESS NYC Program. ACCESS NYC is an online resource that promotes self-sufficiency by providing a single point of entry to City, state and federal human service benefit programs. It allows City residents to pre-screen for 35 programs in Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Russian, Arabic, Haitian-Creole and English. Residents enter household information and then can receive a list of the programs for which they may be eligible, print partially-complete application forms, find office locations and create an account to access information at a later time.



Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) – 9th in Procurement Volume

Using a variety of preservation, development and enforcement strategies, HPD improves the availability, affordability, and quality of the City's housing. As the nation's largest municipal housing agency, HPD works with private, public and community partners to strengthen neighborhoods and enable more New Yorkers to become homeowners or to rent well-maintained, affordable housing. HPD used a number of Fiscal 2008 procurements to implement its mission, including:

- **Greenpoint Williamsburg Tenant Assistant Service:** HPD awarded a \$1,308,165 RFP contract to the North Brooklyn Development Corporation to assist residential tenants in the Greenpoint/Williamsburg area who may be vulnerable to displacement from their homes and/or to harassment by their landlords. Such services aim to educate residents about their legal rights, assist them in finding affordable housing and provide them with limited types of legal services.
- **Lead-Based Paint Abatement Services:** HPD renewed its \$2,500,000 contract with Linear Environmental Corp. to provide lead-based paint abatement services in connection with the maintenance, safety and rehabilitation of vacant and/or occupied apartments for low-income and homeless families in City and privately owned buildings.

Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR) – 11th in Procurement Volume

DPR maintains a municipal park system of more than 29,000 acres including nearly 1,700 parks, almost 3,000 Greenstreet sites, more than 990 playgrounds, over 800 athletic fields and 550 tennis courts, 53 outdoor and 12 indoor swimming pools, 30 indoor recreational centers, 13 field houses, seven community centers, nearly 600 comfort stations, 14 miles of beaches, 13 golf courses, six ice rinks, five major stadia, 17 nature centers, 13 marinas and four zoos. DPR is also responsible for approximately 600,000 street trees and two million park trees, 22 historic house museums and more than 1,000 monuments, sculptures and historical markers. Examples of DPR Fiscal 2008 contracts include:

- **Construction of North Portion, and Expansion/ Reconstruction of Pavilion and Playgrounds, in Union Square Park.** Padilla Construction, a certified M/WBE, won this \$13,965,951 bid contract. Work includes rehabilitating the northern portion of the park, along with extensive renovation of the pavilion structure, accessibility improvements (ramps and an elevator) and construction of a new comfort station and enclosed outdoor maintenance and storage area.



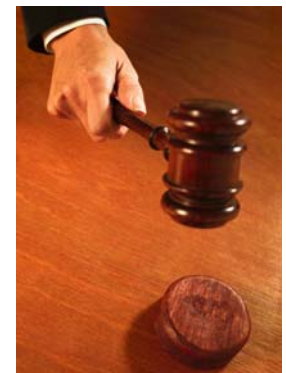
- **As-Needed Construction Project Management Services:** DPR awarded six requirement contracts for as-needed construction project management services, each for \$4,000,000, through an RFP. Blumberg & Butter, P.C., a certified M/WBE, was one of the vendors selected. These vendors will provide field inspection and administrative services required for the successful supervision of the construction or reconstruction of park facilities and structures, along with pre-construction services such as review of design drawings and the preparation of construction estimates.

3. Public Safety/Law Agencies

Criminal Justice Coordinator (CJC) – 14th in Procurement Volume

CJC serves as the Mayor’s advisor on criminal justice policy and legislation. CJC coordinates the activities of the City’s criminal justice agencies and is the City’s primary liaison with the court system, District Attorneys and the State criminal justice system. Other responsibilities include oversight of the arrest-to-arraignment system, legal services to indigent defendants, alternative to incarceration programs, the City’s Court Facilities, Master Plan and PINS Services. Among the initiatives supported by CJC through Fiscal 2008 procurements are:

- **Legal Services for Indigent Adults:** Through a line-item appropriation of \$500,000, Legal Services for New York City (LSNY) provides citywide legal representation to indigent adults in Family Court child protective proceedings, as well as advocacy assistance with social service agencies. LSNY provides “Community Education Sessions” to educate parents, other family members and community-based social service providers about the Family Court and child welfare systems and to train parents in self-advocacy within those systems. Training sessions take place in locations such as hospitals, preventive service and foster care agencies and other community-based organizations.
- **Child Advocacy Centers:** Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) provide comprehensive services to child victims of sexual and physical abuse in one central location. The multi-disciplinary team approach incorporates professionals from various disciplines, including child protective workers from ACS, detectives from the NYPD, Assistant District Attorneys, local medical providers, experienced health professionals and victim advocates, to collect evidence as well as provide treatment and advocacy for child victims of severe physical and sexual abuse. Through a negotiated acquisition, CJC awarded a Fiscal 2008 contract to Safe Horizon, Inc. for \$3,013,468 to operate CACs in each of the five boroughs.



Fire Department (FDNY) – 15th in Procurement Volume

The FDNY responds to fires and other emergencies such as medical calls, disasters and terrorist acts. Its mission includes the protection of lives and property from fire hazards and other emergencies. FDNY also seeks to prevent such problems from occurring through educational programs on fire safety and fire prevention. “New York’s Bravest” respond to more than 280,000 fire and non-fire related calls and more than one million medical calls per year. FDNY maintains approximately 250 firehouses, as well as ambulances serving the five boroughs. Below are two Fiscal 2008 procurements illustrating the diverse work undertaken by FDNY:

- ***Community Board Targeted Outreach program:*** This program builds on FDNY’s “Fire Zone on the Road” program, bringing fire safety education directly into five communities at-risk for death and injury from fire because of vulnerabilities such as population density and crowded housing conditions. FDNY contracted with the FDNY Foundation using the negotiated acquisition method to provide these services at a cost of \$750,000.



- ***Rehabilitation Services for Pier 53:*** Using the government-to-government method, FDNY entered into a \$10,354,320 contract with Hudson River Park Trust, a partnership between the City and State that is responsible for the design, construction and operation of the five-mile Hudson River Park (HRPT). HRPT will construct a new FDNY marine facility on this pier.

Department of Correction (DOC) – 17th in Procurement Volume

DOC provides for the care, custody and control of persons who have been accused or convicted of crimes. It oversees 15 facilities, including ten on Rikers Island, with an inmate population fluctuating from 13,000 to 18,000 persons daily. DOC officers, “New York’s Boldest,” ensure that inmates are appropriately confined so as to best protect the public, and also ensure that they receive the appropriate attention, discipline, training and rehabilitation services to prepare them for integration back into the community. Two examples of DOC’s procurements during Fiscal 2008 are:

- ***Discharge Planning for City-Sentenced Male Inmates:*** To address the cycle of re-incarceration that affects many inmates, DOC initiated its Rikers Island Discharge Enhancement (RIDE) program to reduce recidivism and promote public safety by assisting clients transitioning from incarceration to the community. Clients participate in discharge planning while at Rikers Island, with connections made to community-based services such as housing, employment, family reunification and substance abuse treatment upon discharge. The program seeks to motivate clients to take advantage of these resources, providing case management services post-release. DOC made five RFP awards, including a \$1.8 million award to the Osborne Association.
- ***Model Education Project:*** Many low-income, incarcerated young adults lack the skills needed to succeed in today’s economy and are thus disconnected from the labor market and chronically unemployed once they are released into the community. Using a demonstration project

procurement, DOC awarded a \$350,000 contract to a vendor, Getting Out and Staying Out, to implement a post-release program to increase literacy and educational and occupational skills.

Police Department (NYPD) – 18th in Procurement Volume



The NYPD is committed to providing, with integrity and respect, a safe and secure environment for the public. “New York’s Finest” are assigned to 76 precincts, 12 Transit Districts, nine Housing Police Service Areas and other investigative and specialized units, to protect life and deter crime while responding to emergency calls and enforcing the law. NYPD also seeks to protect the City from terrorists, utilizing sophisticated intelligence gathering and analysis, citywide counterterrorism deployments such as Operation Atlas, and department-wide counterterrorism training to enhance response capabilities. NYPD Fiscal 2008 procurements include:

- ***Real Time Crime Upgrade Center:*** NYPD contracted with IBM for \$15,535,900 to upgrade, maintain and support the technology for its Real Time Crime Center (RTCC), using the intergovernmental procurement method. The main element of the upgrade will be the addition of a Weapon Track system, improving the NYPD’s ability to conduct gun-related investigations interdiction, closely monitor and ensure the safety of undercover operations, plan citywide gun suppression activities and measure and manage its efforts in these areas.
- ***Fuming Chamber:*** NYPD purchased a “fuming chamber,” used to enhance fingerprint identification, from Universal Fasteners, Inc. for \$31,766 as a small purchase.

Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) – 19th in Procurement Volume

DJJ provides detention, aftercare and prevention services to juveniles, ages seven through 15. DJJ operates three secure detention facilities and 18 non-secure detention group homes throughout the City that together admit nearly 6,000 youth each year. It provides an array of services to detained youth, such as education, health services, recreation and case management. Two Fiscal 2008 DJJ contracts for these services are:

- ***Life/Work Skills Group and Individual Services:*** This innovative poverty reduction program helps reattach youth to school and provide them with life/work skills and other supports while in detention and upon their return to the community. DJJ used a negotiated acquisition to award a \$250,000 contract to Good Shepherd Services for this program, another one of the City’s CEO initiatives.
- ***Medical and Ancillary Services for Youth:*** DJJ awarded a \$13,219,050 RFP contract to the Floating Hospital to provide medical and ancillary services for youth in custody. These comprehensive medical, dental and mental health services include complete health assessments, routine daily health services, creation and maintenance of health records for each youth, referrals for external clinical appointments, coordination of care for hospitalized residents, health education and preventive services, movement of medications and charts of youth transferred between DJJ facilities, infection control and laboratory and pharmaceutical services.

4. Business Agencies

Department of Small Business Services (DSBS) – 20th in Procurement Volume

DSBS helps City businesses develop and grow. It assists business owners, helping them start new ventures, find solutions to common business problems and hire and train employees. DSBS facilitates the establishment of Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) and provides technical assistance and funding to local economic development areas. In addition to direct business services, DSBS strengthens the City's workforce by providing jobseekers with employment preparation and career training programs. More than 95% of DSBS procurements during Fiscal 2008 fell within the human services category, which includes both client assistance programs and economic development assistance to communities. Among DSBS' Fiscal 2008 procurements are:

- ***Staten Island Workforce1 Career Center:*** DSBS seeks to integrate adult workforce development services into business services and economic development programs through its Workforce1 Career Centers, which provide jobseekers with a full array of employment services, including job placement, career advisement, job search counseling and skills training. In 2008, DSBS renewed its contract with Arbor E&T, LLC to operate the center on Staten Island for another three-year term at a cost of \$3,463,461.
- ***Event Photography:*** DSBS conducts an annual Procurement Fair in support of its M/WBE program. For that event, DSBS used a micropurchase to hire a certified M/WBE firm, E. Lee White Photography, LLC, to provide photography services for \$2,175.

New York City Economic Development Corporation (EDC)


EDC, a not-for-profit corporation operating under contract with the City (through DSBS), is the City's primary vehicle for economic development services.⁵ It works to stimulate investment throughout the five boroughs and across industry sectors, and to broaden the City's tax and employment base, while meeting the needs of both large and small businesses. EDC oversees transportation and infrastructure projects, and manages the redevelopment of rail freight lines, food markets and maritime and aviation facilities. It helps to promote the City's central business districts, makes various City-owned properties available for sale or lease, and encourages projects that strategically use underutilized property for economic development. EDC supports these efforts by conducting planning and feasibility studies, performing financial analyses, guiding projects through necessary public approvals and packaging various City programs and incentives.

The terms of the DSBS contracts, rather than the City's procurement rules, govern EDC's procurements, so they are not reflected in the other totals contained in this report. EDC's procurements total approximately \$437 million. Approximately 86% represents procurements that EDC conducts using funds allocated to it under its DSBS master contracts. The remaining procurements are funded from EDC's other revenue sources, such as real estate sales and lease payments.

⁵ DSBS registered two Fiscal 2007 contracts with EDC, totaling \$2.4 billion. Its Fiscal 2008 contracts had not been registered as of the close of the fiscal year, but will be registered during Fiscal 2009, to cover EDC's Fiscal 2008 services.

EDC uses a number of procurement methods that are similar to those of City agencies. These include RFP awards (18%), public bidding (14%), sole source awards (3%) and a mix of methods such as intergovernmental purchasing, direct government-to-government purchases and small purchases (4%). Its remaining procurements (61%) are done by means of “funding agreements.” These transactions are similar to negotiated acquisitions or required source procurements, in that EDC’s selection of the business partner for the agreement is generally dictated by commitments the City has made to support particular economic initiatives, specific institutions and/or redevelopment projects.

Because of EDC’s focus on economic development, most of its Fiscal 2008 procurement went to support construction and development (just under 80%),⁶ ranging from large projects such as the infrastructure and parkland surrounding Yankee Stadium to smaller scale streetscape improvements throughout the City, as well as professional services (11%) such as planning and economic studies, and architecture and engineering services (6%). Additionally, about 3% of EDC’s procurement were related to standardized services, such as printing and mailing. Less than one percent of EDC’s total went toward goods purchases (i.e., supplies and equipment) and/or human services, i.e., economic development assistance to communities. Fiscal 2008 EDC procurements include:

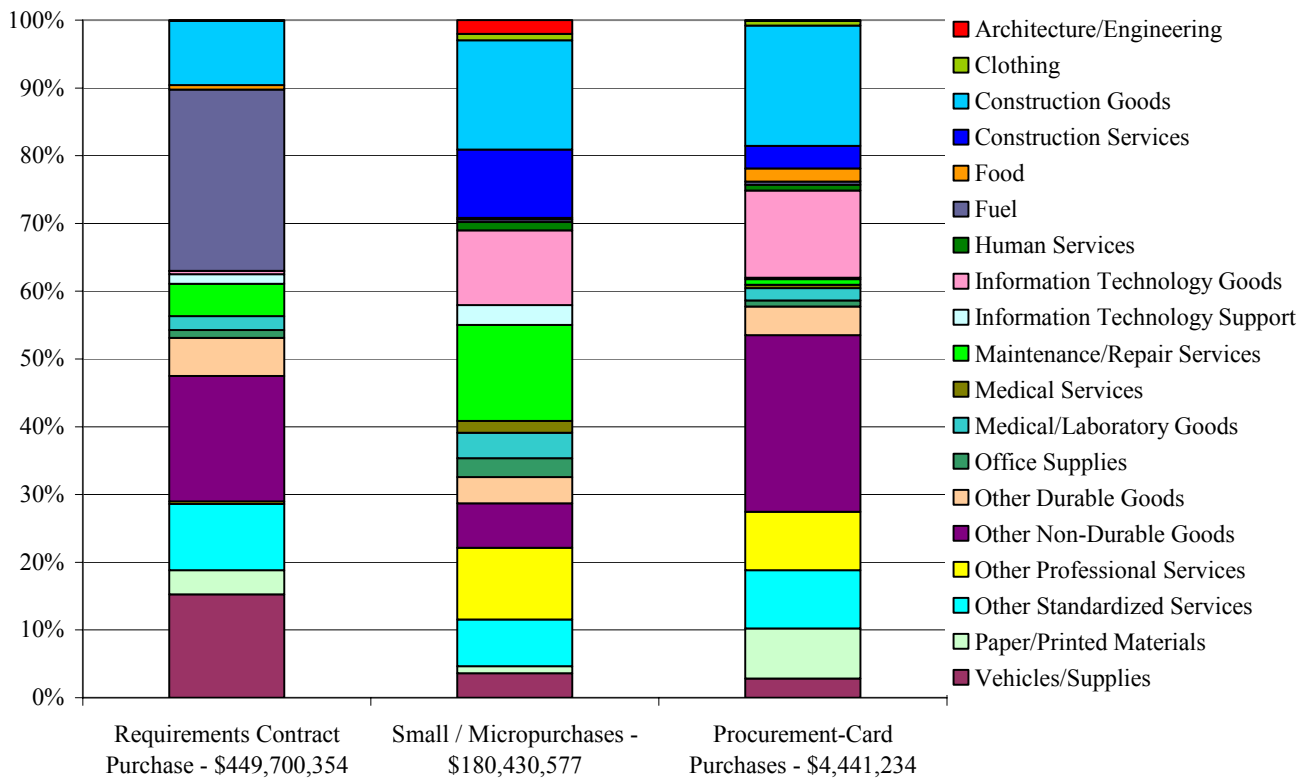
- ***Intrepid Air and Space Museum:*** EDC entered into a funding agreement for \$2,075,485 for restoration of the Intrepid Air and Space Museum. With service in World War II, Vietnam and as a NASA recovery vessel, the aircraft carrier USS Intrepid was one of the most successful ships in United States history and is a national historic landmark. Upon completion of the museum restoration and related work to restore Pier 86, the Intrepid will return to its berth on Manhattan’s West Side, where it is the centerpiece of an interactive museum with diverse exhibits on military history and the space program.
- 
- ***Hunters Point South Plan:*** Through an RFP process, EDC awarded a contract valued at \$1,403,600 to AKRF, Inc. for environmental review consulting services. Located on 30 acres of prime waterfront in Long Island City (Queens), Hunters Point South will become a vibrant and sustainable neighborhood of up to 5,000 residential units, primarily for moderate- and middle-income households, along with associated retail and community facility spaces, a new 11-acre public park and new streets/infrastructure. It is the largest affordable housing development the City has undertaken in 30 years.

⁶ Because EDC focuses on development, some of its agreements support activities such as land acquisition that are not typical of other agencies’ contracts. These agreements are grouped in the general category with construction.

D. Providing for Agencies' Ongoing Needs

As illustrated by several of the examples above, in addition to the many procurements that help agencies deliver direct services to the public via construction projects, human services programs and core services, agencies rely on a mix of large-scale contracts and smaller purchases to meet their day-to-day operating needs. In this section, we provide information on three of the procurement tools typically used for such purposes: requirement contracts (tools the City uses for large-scale purchasing volumes); small purchases and micropurchases (methods available to meet individual agencies' needs for goods and services valued at up to \$100,000); and purchasing cards, a new tool for micropurchases.

**Chart I-3
Purchases by Goods/Services Type**



1. Requirement Contracts

In this section, we present a new indicator, providing data on agency use of requirement contracts to obtain various types of goods. A requirement contract is entered into between one of the City's two major goods purchasing agencies – DCAS for most types of products and DOITT for information technology (IT) goods – and a vendor that agrees to supply the City's entire "requirement" for the particular types of goods under contract. Each requirement contract procured by DCAS and DOITT is then available to multiple City agencies, often including both Mayoral and non-Mayoral agencies. When a Mayoral agency needs a particular item that is available on a requirement contract, it is required to buy that item from the requirement contract, rather than to procure it separately.

DCAS handles most purchasing of goods valued over \$100,000 for other agencies. Mayoral and non-Mayoral agencies made use of 836 requirement contracts in Fiscal 2008, placing orders valued at

approximately \$450 million.⁷ While DOITT is expanding its requirement contract portfolio, DCAS now holds all but eight of the City's requirement contracts, and spending under the DOITT contracts totaled only \$24 million (5%) of total usage. Nearly all of the requirement contracts have multi-year terms, and 95% were solicited by competitive bid. A total of 172 (21%) were registered during Fiscal 2008.

Table I- 5: Fiscal 2008 Agency Encumbrances Under Requirement Contracts			
Vendor	Purpose	Orders	Agency
Metro Terminals Corp	Gasoline	\$29,264,997	DCAS
Sprague Energy Corp	Diesel fuel	\$20,794,724	DCAS
Vanguard Direct	Commercial printing and direct mail	\$19,619,765	DCAS
Sprague Energy Corp	Biodiesel fuel	\$17,737,736	DCAS
Major Chevrolet Inc	Vehicles: marked and unmarked	\$14,262,553	DCAS
Sprague Energy Corp	Gasoline	\$11,787,174	DCAS
Herman Miller Inc	Open space furniture systems	\$11,448,321	DCAS
Sprague Energy Corp	Diesel fuel	\$10,763,434	DCAS
Sprague Energy Corp	Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) fuel	\$10,652,503	DCAS
Rapid Petroleum Inc	Fuel oil & kerosene	\$10,486,587	DCAS
Rt. One Corp	Vehicles: passenger car, alternate fueled	\$9,583,906	DCAS
Motorola Inc	Radio products and services	\$9,397,865	DOITT
Dept of Correctional Services	Corcraft catalogue items	\$7,797,562	DCAS
Graphic Paper New York	Paper: dual purpose recycled	\$7,643,442	DCAS
Tristate Apt Furnishers LLC	Furniture: bedroom and residential	\$6,643,041	DCAS
Iplogic Inc	Cisco hardware and software maintenance	\$6,591,817	DOITT
Staples	Office supplies	\$6,474,147	DCAS
Industries for the Blind of NYS	Miscellaneous catalogue items	\$5,977,993	DCAS
Sun Microsystems Federal Inc.	Maintenance and support services	\$4,881,494	DOITT
Manhattan Ford Lincoln Mercury	Vehicles: light duty	\$4,820,332	DCAS
Parts Distributors LLC	Automotive parts	\$4,719,110	DCAS
Gabrielli Truck Sales Ltd	Mack trucks	\$4,705,257	DCAS
Creative Media Agency LLLC	Advertising	\$4,592,555	DCAS
Metro Fuel Oil Corp	Fuel oil & kerosene	\$4,306,478	DCAS
Route 23 Automall LLC	Ford automotive parts	\$4,014,487	DCAS

The City benefits from requirement contracts in several ways. Rather than each agency performing market research, developing product specifications or bidding out and evaluating solicitations, these functions are done centrally, yielding multi-year contracts that meet all agencies' needs. In addition, economies of scale are obtained, since requirement contract pricing is based on the total purchases the City expects to make, rather than on smaller single agency totals. Moreover, requirement contracts allow agencies to place orders without going through the more lengthy procurement process that would be required for one-time purchases. One product type that illustrates these advantages is office supplies, needed by all City agencies. Using requirement contracts allows the City to take advantage of lower prices and avoid the need for multiple agency solicitations.

⁷ This total is adjusted to exclude requirement contracts that supply goods to a single agency, e.g., vehicles such as fire trucks. An additional 117 requirement contracts of this type exist, under which agencies encumbered \$298 million during Fiscal 2008. For both categories, the data reflects "encumbrances," rather than payments on orders. An encumbrance is an agency's action to earmark budgeted funds for a stated purpose, and is a reasonable approximation of spending, but not an exact amount. In addition to the 953 requirement contracts under which agencies encumbered Fiscal 2008 funds, there were approximately 170 DCAS requirement contracts not used by agencies.

DCAS and DOITT maintain a complete list of all requirement contracts online, where they can be accessed by agency procurement staff. Agencies use “release orders” to purchase a single product or set of items, or if the agency anticipates multiple purchases from a particular vendor, to create a blanket order for use throughout the year. During Fiscal 2008, agencies created 10,599 unique orders against requirement contracts; with changes and amendments, the number of order documents exceeded 15,000.

The top 25 most heavily used requirement contracts (by amount spent) account for \$249 million, or 56% of all such contract usage. The top 25 frequently used contracts account for 5,049, or 48% of all processed orders, but only 16% of total spending, mainly because the cost of the individual items on these contracts is relatively low. The most frequently used requirement contract was the Staples contract for office supplies, with 604 orders for a total of \$6.5 million. Five contracts were among both the top 25 frequently used and the top 25 by dollar value: contracts for office supplies, commercial printing and direct mail and office furniture, and two contracts with New York State’s preferred source vendors, Corcraft (State Department of Corrections) and Industries for the Blind.

2. Small Purchases and Micropurchases

These procurement methods allow City agencies to secure needed goods and services on an expedited basis. Purchases of these types allow agencies to fulfill their immediate or high-priority operational needs, to the extent that requirement contracts are not available for particular items.

Table I-6: Top Five Agencies Awarding Micropurchases

	Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
		Value	#	Value	#	Value	#	Value	#
1	DEP	\$10,554,999	3,760	\$10,453,357	4,069	\$9,994,779	4,191	\$9,005,431	4,033
2	HPD*	\$7,431,484	13,699	\$4,963,552	8,464	\$5,588	2	\$14,035	7
3	NYPD	\$6,425,822	3,249	\$6,556,351	3,322	\$6,621,659	3,419	\$6,491,304	3,410
4	DOHMH	\$5,848,324	2,555	\$5,924,190	2,866	\$6,250,985	2,967	\$6,476,476	3,149
5	DPR	\$4,518,642	2,389	\$4,422,520	2,528	\$8,084,577	4,328	\$8,259,991	4,374
	Top 5 Subtotal	\$34,779,271	25,652	\$32,319,970	21,249	\$30,957,588	14,907	\$30,247,237	14,973
	Other Agencies								
	Total	\$23,626,712	12,362	\$25,403,803	14,268	\$28,874,930	16,487	\$28,216,563	17,461
	Total	\$58,405,983	38,014	\$57,723,773	35,517	\$59,832,518	31,394	\$58,463,800	32,434
Note: Prior to Fiscal 2007, HPD micropurchases were classified differently in the City's database.									

Micropurchases (up to and including \$5,000) permit agencies to choose vendors based on such factors as convenience, efficiency and price without formal competition. These purchases are non-recurring; agencies have other methods available for use when they have a continuing need for a particular type of goods or services. Micropurchases accounted for \$58.4 million during Fiscal 2008, with a total of 38,014 actions. This is 73% of all City procurement actions during Fiscal 2008, but only 0.35% of total spending. The agencies responsible for the largest dollar value of micropurchases were DEP and HPD;⁸ the latter also had the most micropurchases, followed by DEP and NYPD.

⁸ HPD’s micropurchases are highly competitive. It oversees many units of occupied affordable housing and has a large number of urgent repair and maintenance service needs. HPD maintains large prequalified lists of companies able to provide services on an expedited basis. Each time such a need arises, HPD generates a micropurchase bid opportunity and solicits at least five vendors from the relevant prequalified list, with the micropurchase award going to the low bidder.

Small purchases, which are those greater than \$5,000, up to and including \$100,000, totaled more than \$126 million, with agencies undertaking 4,606 actions. Small purchases account for less than 1% of overall City procurement dollar volume but 9% of the total number of procurement actions. Small and micropurchases encompass a wide array of goods and services. More than 60% fall into five categories – construction goods (16%), maintenance/repair services (14%), IT goods (11%), professional services (10%) and construction services (10%).

Table I-7: Top Five Agencies Awarding Small Purchases

	Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
		Value	#	Value	#	Value	#	Value	#
1	DOHMH	\$14,169,284	599	\$11,865,765	556	\$13,905,048	642	\$13,780,866	744
2	NYPD	\$13,883,645	647	\$13,948,293	680	\$13,293,918	596	\$11,840,074	669
3	DEP	\$12,522,552	379	\$11,724,611	361	\$10,859,277	338	\$16,136,092	657
4	DOT	\$11,296,288	366	\$9,543,630	351	\$9,929,145	361	\$7,551,032	385
5	HPD	\$10,687,148	576	\$7,283,610	335	\$5,154,768	201	\$5,157,173	230
	Top 5 Subtotal	\$62,558,917	2,567	\$54,365,909	2,283	\$53,142,156	2,138	\$54,465,237	2,685
	Other Agencies Total	\$63,611,472	2,039	\$69,292,893	2,491	\$64,158,225	2,484	\$65,097,608	3,110
	Total	\$126,170,389	4,606	\$123,658,802	4,774	\$117,300,381	4,622	\$119,562,845	5,795

3. Purchasing Card Program

Micropurchases provide an easy point of entry for M/WBEs and other small businesses to begin doing business with the City, without the complexity of formal competitive bidding. However, even for such relatively small purchases, City procurement often entails a paper-intensive pre-purchase workflow and payment procedure. In an effort to streamline this process and encourage more such companies to seek City business, in Fiscal 2008 the City expanded its “purchasing card” initiative. Similar programs have met with considerable success throughout the country in both the public and private sectors.

The City’s program, which started in 2001 on a pilot basis, was expanded to include all agencies. It now allows agency buyers to use purchasing cards, similar to credit cards, to make micropurchases of goods and services. Using the cards, such purchases can be done quickly, at a much-reduced administrative cost, while also ensuring financial control, oversight and transparency. The City’s program operates under a Bank of America contract,⁹ and includes web-based software that permits authorized cardholders, administrators and MOCS to have instant on-line access to manage the agencies’ accounts. MOCS administers the program and provides technical assistance to agencies.

During Fiscal 2008, Mayoral agencies made \$3.6 million of purchases from 2,868 vendors using the cards, amounting to 6% of the City’s total micropurchase spending. The card program is functioning as an entry point for small-scale vendors new to City business: 95% of those vendors paid through the program were used no more than ten times each, and the average transaction was \$451. So far, the top agencies for card usage are DOT, at 48% of card spending, DPR with 19% and DOHMH with 16%.

⁹ This contract was registered as a requirement contract (see Part I.D.1 above) at the end of FY 2007, and began to be used during Fiscal 2008. This is a no-cost contract for the City, as the bank collects transaction fees from merchants for purchases made, just as occurs with consumer credit cards. As with consumer credit cards, the City earns rebates based on its purchasing card spending. In Fiscal 2008, which reflects only a partial year of usage by most agencies, the City received more than \$20,000 in rebates.

E. Franchises, Concessions and Revocable Consents

Table I-8: Franchises, Concessions & Revocable Consents				
Agency	Franchise Transactions	Concession Awards (at FCRC)	Concessions Awards (other)	Revocable Consents
DCA	0	0	0	348
DCAS	0	1	0	0
DOITT	9	0	0	0
DOT	2	0	0	75
DPR	0	9	50	0
EDC	0	1	6	0
HPD	0	0	0	0
NYC & Co.	0	1	0	0
Total	11	12	56	423

This indicator tracks awards of franchises, concessions and revocable consents. The City awards franchises and concessions in a manner similar to the procurement process (mainly using RFP's or bids). Revocable consents are awarded through a permitting process initiated by the awardee. MOCS oversees compliance with applicable laws and regulations for all of these awards. Franchises and concessions are also subject to Franchise and Concession Review Committee (FCRC) approval in certain circumstances.¹⁰

During Fiscal 2008, the FCRC approved 11 franchise transactions, including three new awards, six amendments, one assignment, and two renewals. The most significant was FCRC approval of a 12-year citywide cable television franchise for Verizon New York, Inc., for its FiOS® system. This is a non-exclusive franchise, so Verizon and the existing franchised cable providers will now compete throughout the City. The City's goal is to promote enhanced services and lower subscriber costs.

During Fiscal 2008, six agencies – DPR, DCAS, DOT, DOITT, EDC and NYC & Co.¹¹ – awarded a total of 68 concessions. Of those, more than 80% were solicited by bid or RFP, and the remainder by sole source or other methods. Seven RFP awards required FCRC hearings. Five of the sole source/other method awards required FCRC approval votes.

Table I-9: Methods of Soliciting Concessions						
Method	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bids	43	63%	135	87%	181	87%
RFPs	14	21%	10	6%	19	9%
Sole Source/Other	11	16%	11	7%	9	4%
Total	68	100%	156	100%	209	100%

¹⁰ See Glossary for definitions of franchises, concessions and revocable consents, along with information on FCRC membership. For franchises, the FCRC must conduct hearings and approve the awards with at least five votes. For revocable consents, the sponsoring agency conducts public hearings. Concessions procured by competitive bid or RFP do not require FCRC approval votes. The FCRC holds public hearings for all "significant" concessions, i.e., those awarded via a method *other* than competitive sealed bid that *either* have a term of 10 years or more *or* will result in a projected annual income to the City of more than \$100,000. Seven of the 14 RFP awards during Fiscal 2008 fell into this category, where a hearing was held, but no approval vote was required. Excluding six short-term permits (under 30 days), the remaining five concessions awarded via sole source or other methods – 7% of the total – require two FCRC approvals: first, a preliminary approval for the agency to negotiate, and later a vote to approve the award (each requiring at least four votes). Four other requests to negotiate sole source concessions were approved by the FCRC during Fiscal 2008 (two DPR requests, and one each from EDC and DOT), but had not yet reached the award stage, for the second approval vote, as of the end of the year.

¹¹ EDC and NYC & Co., City-affiliated local development corporations, process concessions on behalf of DSBS.

Table I-10: Concessions by Type						
Type	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Food-Related	25	37%	115	74%	152	73%
Merchandise & Marketing	14	21%	18	12%	24	11%
Sports, Recreation & Events	20	29%	12	8%	26	12%
Occupancy/Parking Lot/Other	9	13%	11	7%	7	3%
Total	68	100%	156	100%	209	100%

Fiscal 2008 concessions consisted of food related operations, such as restaurants and pushcarts; merchandise and marketing operations, ranging from Christmas tree sales to use of the City’s trademarks; sports and recreation facilities and events, ranging from golf facilities to tour boat operations to an air show; and occupancy permits, parking lots and other types of concessions. Most of these concessions were awarded by DPR.

Two examples of DPR’s Fiscal 2008 concession awards are the New Leaf Café in Fort Tryon Park and the Red Hook Park Ethnic and Specialty Food Market. For Fort Tryon Park, DPR awarded a second consecutive 12-year concession to New York Restoration, Inc., to operate the New Leaf Café. The New York Restoration Project (NYRP), originally founded by Bette Midler in 1995, was created to clean, help maintain and restore some of the City’s least served and most endangered Parks by engaging communities in these efforts. The Café initially opened for business in August 2001. NYRP raised significant funds for the renovation of the structure and upkeep of the surrounding grounds, while also raising the level of quality food and service in Fort Tryon Park and producing additional revenue for the City. This concession, as a significant RFP award, required an FCRC hearing, but no approval vote.



For Red Hook Park, DPR awarded a six-year permit to the Food Vendors Committee of Red Hook Park, Inc. for an ethnic and specialty food market. Extending a 34-year tradition that began with local residents and family members preparing food for the area’s weekend soccer players, many of Central and South American heritage, this popular concession provides mobile trucks and carts from ten vendors, offering authentic and affordable Latin American cuisine each weekend from mid-April to mid-November. This concession was awarded by RFP, and was below the \$100,000 “significant” concession threshold, so did not require FCRC hearing or approval.

Combining the Fiscal 2008 awards with previously-approved awards, City agencies held a total of 82 franchises, generating nearly \$165 million in revenue, mainly from DOITT’s \$101 million in cable television revenues and DOT’s nearly \$27 million in street furniture revenues.

Table I-11: Franchise Revenue by Type				
Type	DOITT	DOT	Revenue by Type	% of Total Revenue
Cable Television	\$101,214,639	N/A	\$101,214,639	61%
Street Furniture	N/A	\$26,951,135	\$26,951,135	16%
Other Telecommunications	\$33,906,121	N/A	\$33,906,121	21%
Miscellaneous Utilities	N/A	\$2,200,858	\$2,200,858	1%
Transportation	N/A	\$506,852	\$506,852	<1%
Revenue by Agency	\$135,120,760	\$29,658,845	\$164,779,605	100%
% of Total Revenue	82%	18%		

City agencies also collected over \$45 million in Fiscal 2008 concession fee revenues from 557 concessions operating during Fiscal 2008. DPR collected nearly \$39 million of that, deriving its most substantial concession

revenue from restaurants (23%), golf courses (19%) and pushcarts (12%). EDC collected nearly \$700,000, mostly from non-maritime occupancy permits such as parking lots. NYC & Co. collected over \$5 million in merchandise licensing fees. In addition, DCAS collected nearly \$500,000, mostly from non-maritime occupancy permits, and several other agencies collected much smaller amounts of revenue from snack bars and similar operations. Comparative data, showing Fiscal 2007 and Fiscal 2008 franchise and concession revenue, is presented in Appendix F.

Table I-12: Concession Revenue by Agency & Type									
Type	OMB	DCAS	DOT	EDC	HPD	NYC & Co.	DPR	Revenue	% of Revenue
Food-Related	\$2,088	\$0	\$221,809	\$0	\$45,000	\$0	\$15,664,258	\$15,933,155	35%
Merchandise & Marketing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,084,133	\$2,663,688	\$7,747,821	17%
Occupancy/ Parking/ Other	\$0	\$481,100	\$0	\$692,247	\$0	\$0	\$6,584,765	\$7,758,112	17%
Sports, Recreation & Events	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,907,407	\$13,907,407	31%
Revenue by Agency	\$2,088	\$481,100	\$221,809	\$692,247	\$45,000	\$5,084,133	\$38,820,118	\$45,346,495	100%
Agency % of Total	<1 %	1%	<1 %	1.5%	<1 %	11%	86%	100%	

FCRC also approved rules changes during Fiscal 2008, in an effort to modernize the process to more closely resemble the City's PPB Rules. Among the changes implemented were requirements for electronic notices and web postings; the establishment of a detailed annual plan to enable communities to conduct comprehensive reviews of concessions anticipated to be awarded each year; and the creation of more streamlined methods for low-dollar value concession awards (aimed at enhancing opportunities for small businesses) and to address situations when only a few potential concessionaires may be available or when time-sensitive revenue opportunities arise, e.g., special events and film productions.

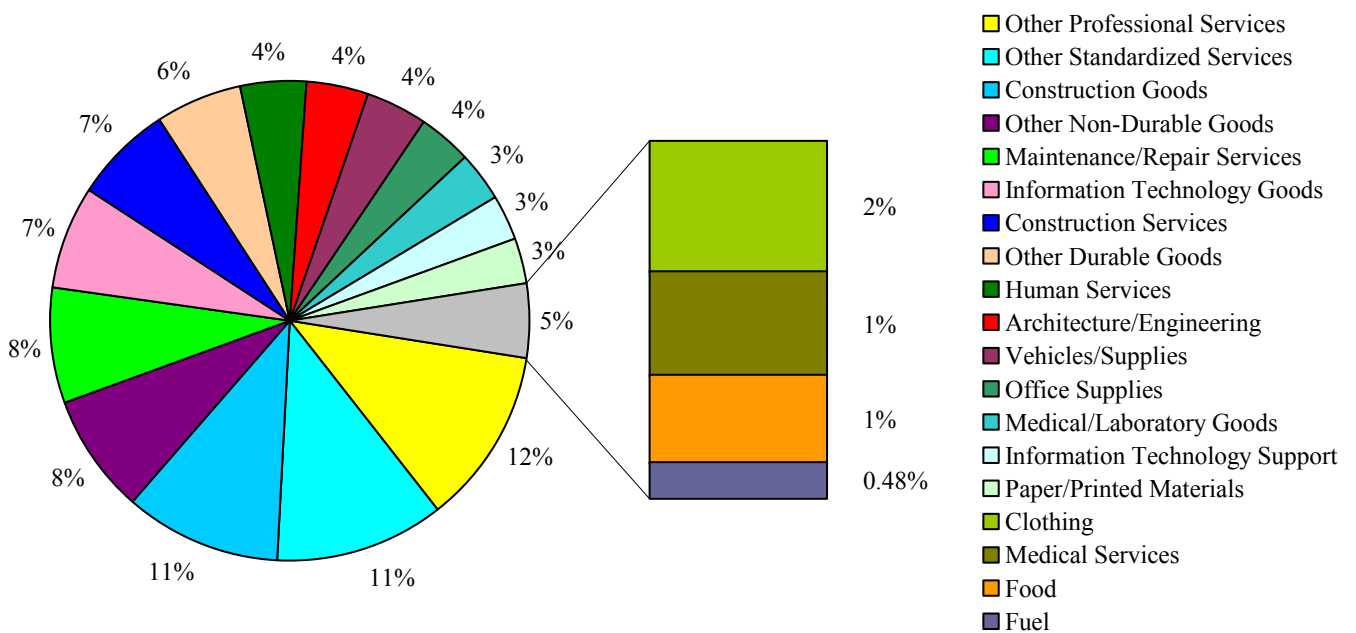
Finally, during Fiscal 2008, DOT also approved 75 revocable consents for bridges, conduits and other obstructions in or below streets and sidewalks, and DCA approved 348 for cafés.

II. CONTRACTING PROCEDURES: HOW WE PROCESS CONTRACT AWARDS

A. Vendors Enrolled to Do Business with the City

Through the Vendor Enrollment Center (VEC), any business wishing to sell goods or services to the City may enroll in the citywide bidders lists used by all Mayoral agencies to notify vendors about City procurement opportunities. As of the end of Fiscal 2008, 52,961 individual vendors had enrolled to do business with the City, up 6% from Fiscal 2007 (when the City had 49,674 enrolled vendors). Vendors enroll for the bidders lists that correspond to their respective areas of business.¹²

Chart II-1
Vendors Enrolled by Detailed Industry
Total Number of Vendors Enrolled= 52,961



As the chart reveals, 64% of vendors are enrolled in seven main areas of business: miscellaneous professional services (12%), miscellaneous standardized services (11%), construction goods (11%), miscellaneous non-durable goods (8%), maintenance/repair services (8%), IT goods (7%) and construction services (7%). These enrollments match the top areas reflected in agencies' small purchase and micropurchase volumes, suggesting a positive correlation between the types of products and services enrollees are seeking to sell to the City and patterns of actual agency buying.

Businesses seeking to work with the City should take care to enroll under the commodity codes that best describe their respective products and services. Once enrolled, they should contact agencies directly to make them aware of their interest and capacity to supply the City. Information on agency contract offices is posted at www.nyc.gov/html/selltonyc/html/acco.html, and is available through 311.

¹² Bidders may enroll at <http://www.nyc.gov/html/mocs/html/business/bidderform.shtml> or by calling 212-857-1683.

B. Vendor Responsibility – VENDEX System

The City uses the Vendor Information Exchange System (VENDEX) database to help make decisions regarding vendor responsibility. The database contains data from detailed VENDEX questionnaires completed by vendors, as well as other information about related entities, performance evaluation history, tax payment status, contract history and business integrity issues. Among the types of integrity-related cautionary data included are adverse actions taken by City agencies or other public agencies, such as poor performance evaluations, defaults, non-responsibility determinations, debarments and suspensions. Detailed information concerning such adverse actions, e.g., non-responsibility determinations, is included in Appendix G.

MOCS processes questionnaires for all Mayoral agencies centrally. Several additional agencies that are not otherwise governed by the City Charter or PPB Rules for their procurements nonetheless use VENDEX questionnaires as part of their responsibility determination process.

Table II-1: VENDEX Processing Totals			
Questionnaire Type	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006
New Questionnaires	23,810	17,746	15,826
<i>Principal Questionnaires</i>	<i>14,912</i>	<i>11,056</i>	<i>9,958</i>
<i>Vendor Questionnaires</i>	<i>8,898</i>	<i>6,690</i>	<i>5,868</i>
Certificates of No Change	8,344	6,412	5,786
Total Number of Filings	32,154	24,158	21,612

In anticipation of upgrades to the VENDEX system scheduled for Fiscal 2009, and to facilitate compliance with the Local Law 34 (“Pay-to-Play”) procedures that took effect during Fiscal 2008 (see Part III.G below), MOCS began processing VENDEX questionnaires centrally for the Department of Education (DOE) and the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) this past year. As a result, in Fiscal 2008, MOCS’ processing volume increased to more than 32,000 VENDEX filings, a 33% increase over the processing volume in Fiscal 2007 and nearly a 50% increase since Fiscal 2006.

Professional Certification to Ensure Sound Procurement Practices

The City is committed to ensuring that its procurement staff members are well trained to meet their complex responsibilities. In keeping with Local Law 20 of 2004 and Mayor Bloomberg’s Executive Order 48, MOCS imposed mandatory professional certification standards for Agency Chief Contracting Officers (ACCOs), top deputies and other senior procurement staff. Each covered individual was given two years (from July 2006) to come into compliance with these mandates. Certification was optional, but encouraged, for other procurement staff.

To achieve certification, individuals must accumulate “points” reflecting their work experience, educational background, continuing education and other professional activities. The education component includes mandatory attendance at a course relating to ethics and legal compliance. Working with DCAS, MOCS now offers a full curriculum of relevant coursework, covering all aspects of City procurement, through the Procurement Training Institute (PTI) of the Citywide Training Center (CTC). During Fiscal 2008, 1,185 individuals attended one or more PTI courses. In total, 26 different courses were offered, most on multiple occasions. Attendance at those courses totaled 1,975, as some participants attended multiple courses. Although many classes were geared towards assisting City procurement staff with their professional responsibilities, attendees represented a cross-section of other City entities, as well as representatives of the vendor community. As of the conclusion of Fiscal 2008, 64 individuals had achieved their required certifications, and another 12 were awaiting certification, pending completion of required coursework.

C. Competitiveness: Success in Attracting Bidders and Proposers

Competition is a primary measure of how the City receives fair prices and high quality for goods and services. We measure competitiveness in competitive sealed bids and RFPs, as these are open to all qualified vendors. For these purposes, we define a “highly competitive” procurement as one that results in at least three responses. Tracking and analyzing competitiveness data helps to ensure that the procurement process is fair for all of the City’s potential business partners.

Table II-2: Citywide Level of Competition by Industry

Industry Sector	% of Procurements Rated Highly Competitive		
	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006
Architecture/Engineering	87%	100%	100%
Construction Services			
All Contracts	27%	77%	92%
Contracts >\$50M	13%		
Contracts < \$50M	82%		
Goods	89%	94%	95%
Human Services	93%	78%	90%
Professional Services	99%	99%	76%
Standardized Services	93%	95%	79%
Total	64%	90%	87%

Competitiveness for City contracts necessarily fluctuates each year. However, during Fiscal 2008, trends in the construction arena plainly had an impact on competition for City work. In part, the sheer scale of some projects, particularly at DEP, meant that the City had to rely upon a small pool of highly-specialized architectural/engineering and construction firms. Very few of the City’s construction or construction-related contracts valued above \$50 million generated substantial competition.

However, drop-offs in competitiveness affected construction and architecture/engineering, even for smaller contracts. The City recognizes that its own bidding and change order practices may often diminish the willingness of construction firms to seek City work. Under Mayor Bloomberg’s direction, City construction agencies have initiated process reform efforts that will continue during Fiscal 2009 and in years to come, with the goal of reversing this trend. See Part II.D.5 below.

In other industries, the picture was brighter. Human services contracts increased in the level of high competitiveness to 93%, mostly because of a 31% increase in the number of agency RFP awards during Fiscal 2008. For goods, the highly competitive level declined to 89%, but remained within the range of normal fluctuation. Professional services and standardized services also remained highly competitive in Fiscal 2008, consistent with Fiscal 2007 results. Detailed data on competitiveness, by industry and with year-to-year comparisons, is presented in Appendix H.

For small purchases, agencies use an informal competitive process to select vendors, drawing a random sample of bidders (at least five) from the citywide bidders list for the type of goods or services needed. The bidders list system automatically includes an equal number of certified M/WBEs, so the solicitation goes to all ten firms. This process – called “5+5” – creates enhanced opportunities for M/WBEs to compete for the City’s small purchases. While small and micropurchases continue to account for a small dollar volume of agency procurement dollars, the large number of available procurements presents excellent opportunities for certified M/WBEs to begin a successful business relationship with the City. See Part III.D below.

Robust competition is critical to ensuring that small purchases remain a wide open door for M/WBEs and other new entrants to the marketplace. As the chart below shows, small purchase competition levels improved during Fiscal 2008, with the level of awards that reflected ten or more competitors rising to 89%, from 85% in Fiscal 2007.

Table II-3: Level of Competition in Small Purchases						
Number of Solicitations	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006	
	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total
1 to 4	\$2,103,651	1.8%	\$3,563,860	3%	\$5,908,132	5%
5 to 9	\$11,396,286	9.5%	\$13,547,630	12%	\$10,928,073	10%
10 or More	\$106,339,798	88.7%	\$99,925,610	85%	\$96,958,032	85%
Total	\$119,839,734	100%	\$117,047,825	100%	\$113,794,237	100%

D. Procurement Timeliness: Balancing Efficiency and Thoroughness

1. How Long City Agencies Take to Process Bid Contracts

In this section, we present data on “cycle time” – how long (in calendar days) City agencies take to process competitive sealed bids, which are typically used for goods, standardized services and construction, as well as similar procurements done by DCAS via the accelerated procurement method, which is used to buy fuel and other commodities.¹³

Table II-4: Competitive Bids: Processing Time			
Agency	Average Number of Days		
	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006
ACS	225	181	226
DCAS	120	113	107
DOC	125	137	142
DDC	144	145	108
DEP	140	161	196
DOHMH	130	137	144
DHS	185	209	240
DOT	114	70	148
DPR	98	102	79
DSNY	118	151	58
FDNY	143	161	157
HRA	251	147	339
NYPD	145	168	178
Total	127	125	125

In Fiscal 2008, cycle time for competitive bids increased slightly to 127 days from 125 days reported in Fiscal 2007, a marginal increase reflecting normal year-to-year fluctuation. Several of the Fiscal 2008 procurements also presented unusually complicated vendor integrity issues, relating to such matters as VENDEX disclosures (see Part II.B above) and labor law compliance (see Part III below). Agencies must balance the overall goal of timely and efficient procurement processing with the need to resolve these vendor responsibility issues with care and thoroughness.

DCAS’ average cycle time for its accelerated procurements, which are similar to competitive bids, was 45 days for Fiscal 2008. This represented a ten-day increase over Fiscal 2007, but six days faster than Fiscal 2006. The volume of accelerated purchases increased 21% in Fiscal 2008, contributing to some administrative difficulties.

2. Retroactivity in Human Services Contracting

A contract is considered “retroactive” when its start date occurs before the contract is registered by the Comptroller. Retroactivity may cause cash flow and continuity of services problems for human

¹³ To ensure that this indicator reflects only typical processing times and provides a meaningful average, information is included only where the agency handled more than three contract actions for the method reported. The aggregate processing cycle time for contracts awarded from “atypical” procurements, such as those that are substantially delayed due to litigation or investigations, is also excluded from the cycle time calculations.

services vendors because the City cannot make payments until a contract is registered, although vendors continue to perform services. In addition to cash flow problems, retroactivity can drive up procurement costs, as vendors may build payment delay into their costs, charging the City more for services.

City procurement rules (PPB Rule 4-12) establish standards and sanctions for late contract processing that apply to those human services contracts aimed at continuing existing services. MOCS must evaluate agencies for compliance with timeliness benchmarks for their human service contract renewals and extensions (both amendment extensions and negotiated acquisition extensions), as well as RFP awards to extend pre-existing programs, i.e., awards that are not for new or substantially changed programs. In all those cases, incumbent providers, which are overwhelmingly not-for-profit entities, must divert scarce resources to continue to pay costs for staff salaries and program locations. They continue to serve the needs of their clients, even when contract registrations are delayed.

Enhancing Human Service Program Effectiveness: Dialogue with Vendors

The City delivers services to the neediest New Yorkers through a diverse network of community-based not-for-profit organizations and citywide service providers. The City best serves the interests of providers and clients when it is able to respond to changing needs, try out new ideas, revamp existing programs to work better and scrap those initiatives that prove less successful. To ensure an effective partnership with service providers, City procurement rules recognize that swiftness is not always the goal. Dialogue is equally critical.

When new programs are initiated or existing ones significantly changed, City rules require agencies to publish detailed “concept reports” before they release RFPs. The reports describe anticipated changes in the number or types of clients, geographic areas served, evaluation criteria, service design and costs, and provide a 45 day period for comments from the vendor community and other members of the public before the RFPs are issued.

During Fiscal 2008, City agencies published nine concept reports and issued a total of 12 RFPs based on concept reports that had been published in Fiscal 2008 or prior years. RFP procurements tend to have relatively long cycle times, so it is not unusual for the concept report, RFP issuance and/or contract registration to occur in different years. During Fiscal 2008, City agencies registered a total of 275 contracts, valued at more than \$286 million, based on RFPs that had been initiated via the concept report process.

An example of this process was the Homeless Street Outreach and Housing Placement Services Program jointly sponsored by DHS and DOHMH. Many homeless adults suffer from serious and persistent mental illnesses and/or alcohol or substance abuse disorders. Typically intolerant of the shelter system, some individuals remain on the streets for years. The challenge facing both DHS and DOHMH is to reduce the number of chronically homeless individuals by maximizing available resources and moving these individuals into appropriate housing with access to social, medical and behavioral health services. The concept report resulted in dialogue with vendors and refinement to the RFP design. In Fiscal 2008, four contract awards, totaling approximately \$32 million, were registered to commence the new program.

As the chart below reflects, agency performance on this indicator declined significantly during Fiscal 2008. In calculating agency performance, we exclude contracts where retroactivity caused no harm or potential harm to the vendors or clients. This applies chiefly to contracts in the home care arena, where New York State generates all payments to providers, which do not lapse when contract registration is delayed. We also excluded contracts where delays in contract registration are attributable to factors primarily within the vendors' own control – principally instances when a vendor becomes the subject of investigations or agencies otherwise become aware of substantial problems with the vendor's compliance, or when the vendor itself requests delays.¹⁴ Nevertheless, even with the exclusions, unique circumstances in Fiscal 2008 combined to reduce an improving record in agency retroactivity rates.

Table II-5: Major Human Service Agencies Overall Retroactivity for Contract Continuations								
Agency	Fiscal 2008				Percent Retroactive by Dollar Value			
	All Continuations		Retroactive Continuations		Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2005
	Count	\$ Value	Count	\$ Value				
ACS	60	\$120,477,995	25	\$60,057,574	50%	16%	38%	38%
DFTA	251	\$126,489,877	42	\$34,267,099	27%	19%	2%	18%
DOHMH	88	\$601,903,605	58	\$134,321,200	22%	97%	97%	17%
DHS	36	\$117,005,481	22	\$86,752,404	74%	86%	50%	87%
DYCD	332	\$171,176,778	223	\$153,919,001	90%	43%	73%	95%
HRA	31	\$75,731,457	31	\$75,731,457	100%	71%	60%	92%

Approximately 44% of all human services continuations included in the indicator were retroactive. Retroactivity rates of the six agencies with the largest volumes – ACS, DFTA, DHS, DOHMH, DYCD and HRA – ranged from 22% (DOHMH) to 100% (HRA). Some agencies were able to register many contracts soon after their start dates (i.e., within the first 30 days), so their rates of long-term retroactivity were much less. Overall, the average retroactivity for contracts that were late at the six agencies shown was 31 days.

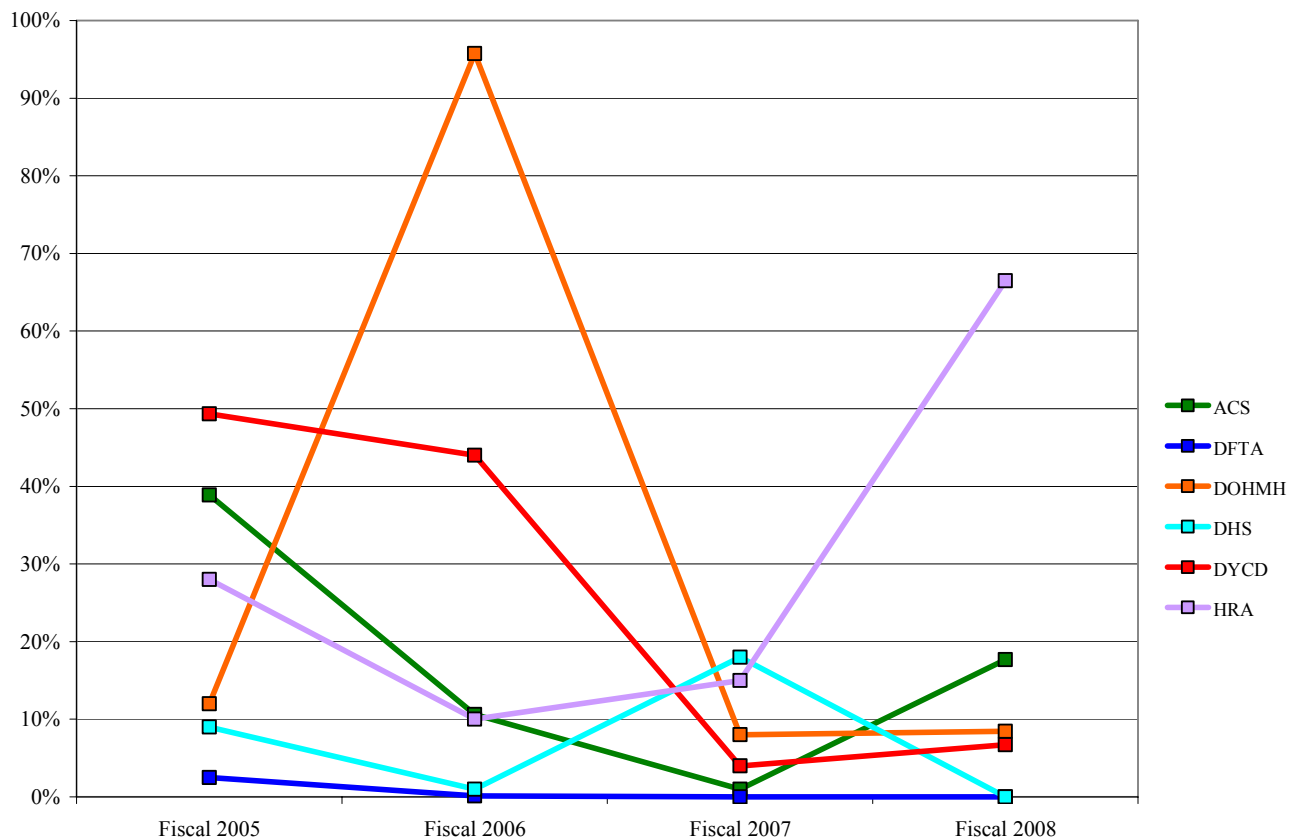
DFTA, with 251 contracts included in this indicator, and DYCD, with 332, achieved long-term retroactivity rates of zero and 7%, respectively. DHS, with only 36 contracts included in the indicator, also reduced its long-term rate to zero. DOHMH, with 88 contracts included in the indicator, achieved a long-term lateness rate of 8%, but for those contracts that were late, the average length of delay was 54 days. However, ACS and HRA, which also had small portfolios of contracts measured (60 and 31), still had long-term retroactivity of 18% and 66%, respectively. HRA's average length of delay for its late contracts was 32 days, while for ACS that average was 53 days. A key contributor to lateness for ACS was the reorganization of a number of its programs. In HRA's case, the agency experienced difficulties processing a group of complex contracts for housing services.

Two additional factors contributed to lower timeliness levels in Fiscal 2008. First, during the spring of 2008, various problems arose with the City's discretionary or line-item contracts, which consist of a very large number of human services contracts. Each of these is typically of a small dollar value, but collectively they form a significant portfolio of contracts affecting the same universe of City agencies and not-for-profit providers as are reflected in this indicator. Thus, while these contracts are

¹⁴ These contracts are excluded so that the indicator more closely tracks those factors in contract processing that are within the agency's control and may warrant the imposition of sanctions (i.e., requirements to pay interest on late contracts) under PPB Rule 4-12. Since any funds an agency may use for the payment of interest would reduce available funds for program services, it is important to ensure that agencies are held accountable for delays that they can and should control, rather than for delays that sometimes occur as a result of decisions that are fundamentally in the City's best interests, such as the decision to await the result of an investigation.

not themselves included in the retroactivity indicator, the added workload had impacts on agency performance. As described in Part II.D.3 below, the time and effort required to ensure a solution to these problems contributed substantially to agency difficulties in completing other human service contract registrations on time. Second, in a related vein, a newly-available on-line database enabled agencies to verify not-for-profit entities' compliance with the registration and annual filing requirements of the New York State Attorney General's Charities Bureau. The effort to conduct those checks, and the necessary follow-up with vendors that had apparent compliance problems, added significant time to human services award processing during Fiscal 2008.

**Chart II-2
Major Human Service Agencies: Long Term (>30 Days) Contract Retroactivity
(Percentage by Dollar Value of Contracts Subject to PPB Rule 4-12)**



Despite the decline in timely registration, agency efforts to address the issues with their discretionary contracts and to ensure full compliance with regulatory requirements generally applicable to human services contracts were both laudable and necessary. As a result, MOCS has not found any agency to be substantially non-compliant, i.e., liable to pay interest on late contracts, but will continue to monitor the situation during Fiscal 2009, with a view to ensuring that agencies resume what had otherwise been a gradual trend toward improvements in timely contract processing.

MOCS also determined that it was not appropriate to trigger the sanctions provisions because much of the potential hardship that may otherwise have ensued from late registrations was averted through the expanded use of its "safety valve," a revolving grant fund administered through the Fund for the City of New York (FCNY). This fund provides 90-day no-interest cash flow loans to vendors whose

contracts are processed late. In Fiscal 2008, the total number of cash flow loans increased by 66%, and the total value of the loans rose by 3.5%, to \$14.5 million. The average amount of funds in circulation decreased slightly (by 7%) to \$2.5 million.

3. Discretionary Awards – Processing Contracts Designated by Elected Officials

The City Charter and procurement rules recognize the close connection between local elected officials, such as City Council members and Borough Presidents, and their communities, and permit such officials, as part of budget adoption process, to designate particular not-for-profit organizations to receive discretionary contracts, often termed line-item awards or member items. Such awards account for a very small fraction of spending – about 6% of Fiscal 2008 human services contracting, or 1% of the total procurement volume.

The dollar volume of these awards has grown, as shown in the table below. It should be noted, however, that for most agencies, particularly DFTA and DYCD, the apparent decline in the number of registrations does *not* reflect a decline in the number of Fiscal 2008 awards. Rather, because of the delays and process changes that occurred in the spring of 2008, some Fiscal 2008 discretionary awards were registered after the conclusion of the fiscal year, and are excluded from this report.¹⁵

Table II-6: Top Five Agencies Registering Line-Item Appropriation Contracts									
	Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
		Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count
1	DYCD	\$47,712,678	1,127	\$57,236,830	1,707	\$49,778,033	1,464	\$24,636,758	1,115
2	DOHMH	\$34,920,293	212	\$35,927,854	224	\$42,070,713	207	\$33,823,233	207
3	DDC	\$11,954,522	43	\$2,056,960	9	\$0	0	\$0	0
4	DFTA	\$11,261,233	357	\$11,240,928	370	\$12,400,898	317	\$6,690,983	233
5	DSBS	\$7,078,700	38	\$1,297,333	15	\$0	0	\$0	0
	Top 5 Subtotal	\$112,927,426	1,777	\$107,759,905	2,325	\$104,249,644	1,988	\$65,150,974	1,555
	Other Agencies Total	\$30,998,634	244	\$14,025,102	213	\$15,174,197	228	\$13,206,756	165
	Total	\$143,926,060	2,021	\$121,785,007	2,538	\$119,423,841	2,216	\$78,357,730	1,720

Note: CJC awarded 22 Line-Item contracts, totaling \$17,536,400, which would place it third on the list. CJC volumes were not included in prior year reports, so its Fiscal 2008 volume is part of "Other Agencies Total." Increases to DDC's volume of awards relate primarily to changes in the treatment of capitolally-funded awards, such as equipment purchases for not-for-profits.

The amount of work required to process these contracts is substantial. While the rules allow elected officials to bypass competition and simply choose the potential vendors, all other regulations apply in full to these contracts, including the requirement to evaluate whether each vendor is a responsible service partner for the City. In the spring of 2008, it became clear that a small number of discretionary awards raised significant vendor responsibility concerns. As a result, Mayor Bloomberg, in consultation with the Speaker of the City Council and the City Comptroller, instituted a number of reforms to ensure that these awards could continue to go to organizations that provided high quality services to their communities, while protecting against potential abuse. In addition to the standard

¹⁵ The table also understates the volume of discretionary awards, as some are not processed as separate contracts. In some cases, agencies amend other contracts that they hold with the same organizations that receive the discretionary award, to add the funding designated in the budget. These amendments, estimated to total in excess of \$150M, are not included in the data reported here, as the City's tracking system does not identify them clearly enough to do so.

reviews agencies must conduct using the VENDEX database and similar tools (see Part II.B.2 above), new mandates were added to ensure compliance with state charities regulations and to guard against potential conflicts of interest.

During the last quarter of Fiscal 2008 (April through June 2008), City agencies processed over 1,250 discretionary awards through this enhanced responsibility review process.¹⁶ Together with the registrations that had been processed earlier in the year, agencies processed over 2,000 discretionary contracts during Fiscal 2008. Some examples of these include:

- ***The Food Bank/Food Change Media Outreach (HRA):*** This program played a crucial role in promoting Food Stamp Program participation. In Fiscal 2008, a radio campaign focused on expansions to the eligibility standards and consumer-friendly evening and Saturday office hours. Ads ran in local community newspapers in several languages, and colorful subway platform ads were placed in targeted neighborhoods with low Food Stamp participation rates and high need.
- ***Prospect Park Alliance (DPR):*** This organization was funded for its school programs at the Prospect Park Audubon Center and Lefferts Historic House, serving more than 10,000 students annually. These programs support science, math, social studies and language arts for all grade levels, and are designed to engage children of diverse cultures, ages and learning styles.
- ***114th Civilian Observation Patrol (DSBS):*** The streets of Astoria, Queens benefited from a \$125,000 Fiscal 2008 award to this organization, which cleaned graffiti from 45 sites and coordinated some 191 follow up visits, resulting in a significant decrease in graffiti in the area.

While City agencies strive to complete these registrations as soon as possible, and the City's interest-free loan program is available to these award recipients in appropriate circumstances, retroactivity is not tracked for this category of procurements. Discretionary contracts are, by definition, always retroactive. They run for only one year, during the fiscal year covered by the adopted budget, and yet, since budget adoption precedes the start of that year by only a matter of days, City agencies must conduct their reviews and comply with processing mandates *after* the contract's start date.

However, in the spring of 2008, MOCS and the City Council established a prequalification process for vendors receiving future Council designations of discretionary awards valued at more than \$10,000 cumulatively. This citywide prequalification list is hosted by DYCD, and allows vendors to apply for eleven different service areas, ranging from senior services to immigration services to economic development. City agencies responsible for each type of services make determinations up front as to whether the organizations are both substantively qualified to work in the areas for which they seek funds and have met basic compliance requirements such as charities filing. This process assists agencies by providing information needed for contract scopes and responsibility determinations, and should also help ensure more timely registrations of discretionary awards.

During June 2008, some 1,650 organizations filed prequalification applications with DYCD. By the end of the month, over 750 had already been cleared for the prequalified lists by MOCS and the relevant City agencies. Additional prequalification determinations will continue throughout Fiscal 2009, as the lists will remain open for new applications on a standing basis.

¹⁶ Not all of these reviews led to Fiscal 2008 registrations; many Fiscal 2008 discretionary contracts were registered in Fiscal 2009.

4. Retroactivity in Other Types of Procurement

We monitor whether other types of procurements are registered retroactively through an indicator that has appeared in the Annual Procurement Indicators report for several years. The City Comptroller also tracks this data. As noted above, however, we exclude from our calculations those contracts, such as discretionary awards or emergency contracts, that are retroactive by design, and also exclude those where delays are occasioned by vendors’ own conduct, such as those where investigation, responsibility problems or litigation contribute substantially to the delays.

This indicator does not truly reflect the same potential for harm to vendors that receive “retroactive” awards. Unlike the human services contracts described in Part II.D.2, it is more unusual for vendors in other industries to begin to perform on their contracts prior to registration.¹⁷ Even within human services, for new program start-ups and the like, the provider organizations are more likely to await registration and payment before incurring substantial costs than is the case with contract continuations. Notwithstanding these caveats, citywide and agency-by-agency figures on late-registered contracts not otherwise included in the human services retroactivity indicator appear in Appendix I.

5. Construction Change Orders

Change orders are amendments to construction contracts to authorize the performance of additional work necessary to complete the project, or to add work that does not amount to a material change to the original contract scope. This year we separately report change orders on the architectural and engineering contracts relating to such projects (design change orders), and those on the actual construction services component of the projects (construction change orders). As described on the following page, improvements to change order timeliness represents a key goal for Fiscal 2009.

Design change orders averaged 17% of the original contract value. DEP, with many complex and technically challenging projects, processed the most such change orders, in an average time of 176 days. Processing times at several agencies with smaller volumes than DEP, i.e., DPR and DSNY, also exceeded five months, at 196 and 261 days, respectively.

Table II-7: Design Change Order (DCO) Processing

Agency	# of DCOs	Original Contract Value	DCO Value	DCOs as % of Contracts	Processing Time (Days)
DDC	83	\$184,103,919	\$30,603,263	17%	51
DEP	173	\$1,156,237,201	\$175,740,513	15%	176
DOT	43	\$116,101,140	\$45,025,069	39%	141
DPR	27	\$40,975,845	\$20,356,325	50%	261
DSNY	17	\$52,585,707	\$9,989,144	19%	196
All Others	16	\$203,358,533	\$23,379,214	11%	97
Citywide	359	\$1,753,362,345	\$305,093,528	17%	141

Often these delays result from internal budget difficulties. However, the same cost issues that can result in budgetary problems and lead to project delays are compounded when vendors cannot rely on timely processing of change orders. Vendors cannot be paid for newly authorized work until the

¹⁷ In general, once contracts are registered, the City pays its bills on time as required by the Charter and PPB rules. We measure agency success at prompt payment by reviewing the amount of interest each agency was obligated to pay during Fiscal Year 2008 as a result of late-paid invoices. In Fiscal Year 2008, the net interest paid by the agencies citywide totaled \$9,163, a negligible figure relative to overall procurement volumes.

change order is registered by the Comptroller, and so may build “cushions” into their bid pricing, further raising project costs. Slow approvals thus can hinder agency efforts to keep projects on schedule.

Processing time for construction change orders, shown below, also well exceeded a five-month average, driven by lengthy times at DEP, DPR and DSNY of 193, 216 and 244 days, respectively.

Table II-8: Construction Change Order Processing									
Agency	# of CCOs	Original Contract Value	CCO Value	CCOs as % of Contracts			Processing Time (Days)		
				Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006
DCAS	83	\$97,873,068	\$16,626,435	17%	19%	5%	94	131	162
DDC	490	\$1,165,791,747	\$163,301,823	14%	9%	10%	98	111	73
DEP	577	\$6,518,924,857	\$135,654,325	2%	12%	5%	193	227	131
DOT	74	\$628,403,833	\$45,507,084	7%	4%	5%	111	197	142
DPR	114	\$99,996,591	\$21,616,980	22%	23%	11%	216	229	122
DSNY	112	\$467,909,893	\$6,583,045	1%	2%	4%	244	213	123
All Others	52	\$23,104,021	\$6,624,978	29%	5%	19%	100	88	92
Citywide	1,502	\$9,002,004,010	\$395,914,669	4%	11%	6%	147	156	107

Wicks Law Changes and the City’s Construction Reform Agenda

Early in Fiscal 2009, Mayor Bloomberg announced an ambitious program to reform construction procurement. The five initiatives, which build upon the work of such ongoing efforts as the Design + Construction Excellence Initiative, the Mayor’s Commission on Construction Opportunity and a number of construction safety initiatives, are aimed at increasing competition and driving down costs. They include:

- Piloting new contract language to share the risk of costs stemming from construction projects delays, so that vendors and City agencies have clear incentives to minimize delays and complete projects;*
- Changing the way capital projects are planned and scoped to improve the accuracy of cost estimates;*
- Tracking bidding results across agencies;*
- Achieving significant savings in the time agencies take to negotiate and process change orders; and*
- Implementing recent changes to State law that give the City greater flexibility in structuring its capital projects.*

As noted above, the state has recently eliminated the so-called “Wicks Law” – which forces the City to bid four separate prime contracts for most structural projects, i.e., one each for general contract work, plumbing, electrical and HVAC work – for all projects valued below three million dollars. This highly inefficient bidding process drives up the City’s costs and diminishes accountability, as no single vendor has responsibility for completion of the work.

In Fiscal 2008 alone, City agencies registered more than 80 contracts, valued at over \$3.4 billion, in Wicks Law work, including the contracts for large DEP infrastructure projects such as the Croton plant and the Catskill/Delaware UV plant. Only about \$22 million of that work falls within the lower dollar thresholds that will now be exempt from these restrictions as a result of the state law changes – but several agencies, most notably DPR, DHS and DSNY, stand to benefit from some added flexibility for their smaller projects.

Other changes to state law, to permit the City to pre-qualify construction contractors, so that bidding can be focused on those whose experience, skills and compliance track records ensure that the resulting projects come in on-time and on-budget, will also assist the City in the effort to increase efficiency and reduce construction costs.

City procurement tracking systems do not reliably track change order processing times. MOCS works to ascertain agencies' processing times, defined as beginning with the initial submission of the change order paperwork from the agency's field personnel to the designated agency manager, and ending with submission of the change order for registration. In an effort to better understand the reasons for such lengthy change order delays, in Fiscal 2008 we calculated processing times separately for design change orders and construction change orders; past years' averages include both types under construction change orders. In fact, agencies appear to have substantially more difficulty resolving construction change orders, although the processing times for both types remain far from ideal.

Change order delays are acknowledged by City agencies and vendors alike to be far too long, and thus to contribute to rising construction costs for capital projects. As noted above, at Mayor Bloomberg's direction City construction agencies are participating in an effort to reduce change order processing times in Fiscal 2009.

III. CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION: HOW WE ENSURE VENDOR COMPLIANCE

A. Vendor Evaluations – Documenting Satisfactory Performance

Documenting how a vendor performs is critical to agency determination of whether to renew, extend or terminate their contracts and, if continued, whether there is a need for the vendor to implement a corrective action plan to address any problems. Agencies must submit comprehensive evaluations of contractor performance to the VENDEX database for most types of contracts.¹⁸ This year, out of 5,374 contracts required to be evaluated, City agencies completed 92%, slightly above of the Fiscal 2007 benchmark of 90%.

Overall vendor performance remained generally very good, with 96% receiving at least a satisfactory rating. Nearly 80% received such a rating with no underlying problems reported. For those vendors rated satisfactory or better who did have some problems, most had difficulty with performance quality, followed by timeliness and financial administration.

B. Protecting Workers' Rights – Labor Law Compliance

1. Prevailing and Living Wage Laws

Under State law, prevailing wage requirements generally apply to public work projects and building services. Projects for construction, reconstruction or maintenance done on behalf of a public entity are generally public work. Building services are defined as work in connection with the care and upkeep of an existing building (e.g., cleaners, movers and security guards) executed under a contract with a public entity, and which exceeds \$1,500. City law establishes living wage requirements for certain types of contracts for building services, day care, Head Start, home care, food services, temporary workers and services to persons with cerebral palsy.

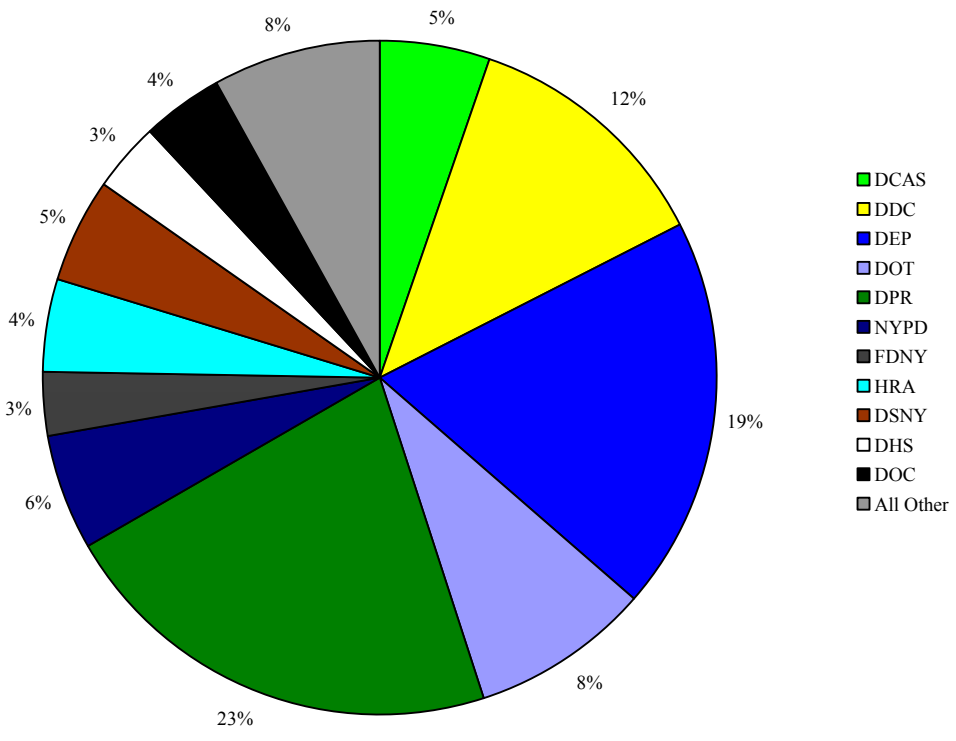
In Fiscal 2008, the City awarded 960 contracts, valued at over \$6 billion, subject to prevailing wage requirements, along with 83 contracts, valued at over \$150 million, subject to the living wage law.

¹⁸ Evaluations need not be prepared for small purchases or for goods purchased via competitive bids, except in the latter case when the vendor performs poorly.

Early in Fiscal 2008 (July 17, 2007), Mayor Bloomberg signed Executive Order 102 (EO 102), which replaced Executive Order 73. EO 102 reaffirmed MOCS' role in prevailing wage enforcement and expanded that function to include living wage oversight.¹⁹ In evaluating bids in these areas pursuant to EO 102, if a significant discrepancy in price occurs between the apparent low bid and the next lowest bid, the agency must obtain detailed information from the low bidder and conduct research to ascertain that workers on the prime contract and any affected subcontracts will be paid according to the appropriate wage schedules mandated by law. For contract awards subject to this EO 102 "due diligence" requirement, MOCS must review and approve the awarding agency's determination that the low bidder will comply with the applicable wage requirements before the contract can be registered.

In order to implement EO 102, MOCS instituted detailed tracking requirements for prevailing wage bid contracts and conducted extensive agency training to ensure that agencies correctly identified all situations where the due diligence mandates apply.

Chart III-1
Prevailing Wage Contracts by Agency
Total Number of Contracts = 960



MOCS conducted 80 EO 102 prevailing wage reviews during Fiscal 2008. MOCS reviewed certified payroll records, bid tabulations, VENDEX data, engineers' estimates and other analyses to

¹⁹ No contracts were subject to EO 102 reviews for Living Wage Law compliance during Fiscal 2008. Living wage contracts for human services are typically awarded through procurement methods other than competitive sealed bidding, where the quality of the services proposed is the factor that determines selection. Vendors are often not-for-profits, and compliance in this area has not as often proved problematic as has been the case with prevailing wage rules.

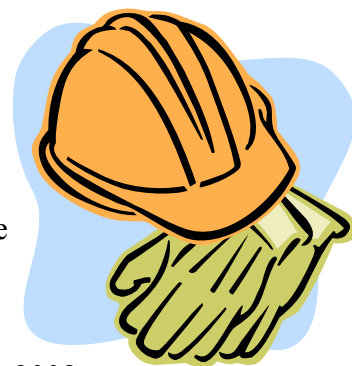
ensure that agencies had correctly determined that vendors had both the intention and ability to comply with the wage mandates. MOCS approved 77 of the 80 awards, of which 50 resulted in registered contracts during Fiscal 2008 and the others remained pending as of the end of the fiscal year. Agencies were directed to rebid in the three instances where contracts failed to secure EO 102 approvals, in order to ensure vendor compliance with applicable labor laws.

Rebidding is costly and time-consuming, which is never optimal for construction projects. In most cases, EO 102 review enables MOCS to work with the vendor and the agency to ensure compliance. One such example arose with the review of a fire safety system contract. Upon examination of the certified payroll sample, a discrepancy of nearly \$1 per hour was discovered in the supplemental benefit rate paid to journey person alarm technicians, as compared to the applicable prevailing wage schedule for building services. Similarly, MOCS evaluated an EO 102 submission for a Bronx construction project and found a significant (more than \$3 per hour) discrepancy affecting the hourly wage rate and the supplemental benefit for carpenters. The vendor had apparently failed to make the required payments and had not indicated when the supplemental benefits were being paid. In both instances, MOCS required the contracting agency not only to ensure that these problems were corrected for the awards under consideration, but also to work with the vendors to rectify any past prevailing wage or supplement underpayments.

2. Apprenticeship Training

Using authority granted the City under State Labor Law, MOCS imposed a Mayoral directive during Fiscal 2007 to ensure that City construction projects provided the maximum opportunities possible for apprenticeship training. Apprenticeships in the construction trades provide real career opportunities for New Yorkers to advance toward good-paying jobs in the industry.

Under the Mayoral directive, vendors awarded construction contracts valued at over three million dollars, as well as those awarded contracts over one million dollars for projects with a combined value of over five million dollars, must show participation in apprenticeship programs approved by the State Department of Labor, with at least three years of successful experience providing career opportunities for construction apprentices. The same apprenticeship mandate extends to subcontractors on such projects where the subcontracts exceed one million dollars.



This year we add an indicator to reflect this mandate. During Fiscal 2008, City agencies registered just over \$5 billion worth of contracts within the dollar thresholds subject to the apprenticeship mandate. Of those, 98% fully complied, the vast majority through affiliation with union-sponsored apprenticeship programs.²⁰ About one percent of the total (\$49 million) reflected Fiscal 2008 contracts that had been solicited before the apprenticeship mandate took effect, and a comparable amount (\$53 million) reflected contracts for which the agencies either incorrectly estimated the size of the resulting contract or mistakenly failed to include the mandate in bid documents, primarily in the early months after the mandate took effect.

²⁰ About one-half of one percent of those awards went to vendors with apprenticeship programs not sponsored by unions.

C. Greening the Environment – Environmentally-Preferable Purchasing

Pursuant to Local Law 118 of 2005 (LL 118), this section includes data reflecting City compliance with environmentally-preferable purchasing (EPP) standards,²¹ which require agencies to specify environmentally-friendly products when procuring products that use energy or water, contain potentially hazardous substances and/or can be made from recycled or recovered materials.

1. Goods Purchases

All goods purchases covered by the EPP standards were made by DCAS. Small purchases and micropurchases are exempt from the EPP laws. During Fiscal 2008, DCAS did not make any major purchases in the categories covered by the EPP standards. Specific goods purchases specifically covered by the EPP standards are listed in Appendix J-1.

Table III-1: EPP Goods	
Product Categories	Dollar Value
Paper products	\$4,953,884
Miscellaneous Products – Non-Construction	\$382,770
Architectural Coatings	\$223,825
Electronics	\$131,391
Lighting Products	\$60,380
Total	\$5,752,250

2. Construction Procurement

In addition to the goods that City agencies purchase directly, many of the products incorporated into construction projects are also covered by certain EPP standards. City agencies are required to follow the EPP standards for most energy- and water-using products, and to limit the hazardous content of carpets (and related products such as carpet cushions or adhesives), paints and other architectural coatings. During Fiscal 2008 City agencies entered into contracts valued over \$2.5 billion where the contracts included at least one of 14 applicable EPP specifications. See Appendix J-2.²² One DEP contract that used EPP products was the award, valued at over \$1 billion, for general contracting work at the Croton Water Filtration Plant. See Part I.B above.

Most of the City’s largest capital projects are governed for purposes of “green construction” standards, not by the EPP laws, but by the more comprehensive Green Buildings Law, Local Law 86 of 2005 (LL 86). Projects that cost \$2 million or more and entail new buildings, additions to existing buildings and/or substantial reconstruction, must achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®) Silver certification from the United States Green Building Council (USGBC).

²¹ LL 118 requires compliance reporting with respect to energy- and water-using products, products with hazardous content and products made from recycled/recovered materials. LL 118 provides for certain procurement-specific exemptions and waivers; however, no such exemptions or waivers were approved during Fiscal 2008.

²² Data reported in this section reflect the total contract value of those procurements that include one or more EPP product types. LL 118 requires the City, beginning in 2008 and every four years thereafter, to report data on the total dollar value of products purchased or leased that are subject to EPP standards. However, as construction contracts are typically bid as lump sum contracts with broad categories of work covered by the bid price, City tracking systems do not contain the detail on individual amounts or costs of products used. In order to begin to collect the type of data contemplated under LL 118, MOCS thus undertook a survey of the vendors currently working on Fiscal 2008 contracts subject to the EPP requirements. Of the 87 vendors contacted, information was obtained concerning 48 contracts. Of those, 28 vendors had not yet purchased any EPP products, as work had not reached the relevant stage. For the remaining 20 contracts, vendors reported EPP product purchases as follows: residential appliances (\$77,696), architectural coatings (\$215,334), commercial and residential HVAC equipment (\$343,683), lighting products (\$154,239), plumbing fixtures (\$104,826) and miscellaneous construction products (\$395,930).

Progress in Implementing PlaNYC



On Earth Day 2007, Mayor Bloomberg announced PlaNYC, a broad initiative to enhance New York City's livability and sustainability through 2030 and beyond. PlaNYC established ambitious goals in the areas of land, air, water, energy, and transportation, outlining 127 initiatives. Highlighted below are a few Fiscal 2008 contracts undertaken by City agencies that contribute to the PlaNYC effort:

- **Million Trees** – Trees make City blocks more beautiful, clean the water and air and save energy by providing cooling shade. In the next decade, Million Trees NYC, a public/private partnership spearheaded by DPR, will plant one million trees throughout the five boroughs. During Fiscal 2008 alone, DPR registered 58 procurements valued at \$46.8 million to plant new trees along streets and in parks, care for existing trees and remove stumps where trees have died to make room for new trees.
- **Biofuels** – Produced from animal fats or vegetable oils, biofuels put less pollution into the atmosphere than carbon-intensive fossil fuels. In Fiscal Year 2008, DCAS contracted for \$59 million worth of biofuel for use by various City agencies, including DPR, DSNY and DOT. Whether powering the City's fleet of heavy-duty trucks or heating City buildings, using less carbon-intensive fuel will improve the quality of our air and help meet PlaNYC's goal of reducing global warming emissions by 30%.
- **DOT road markings for bicycles, buses and pedestrians** – Mass transit, bicycling and walking are all alternatives to cars that improve air-quality and New Yorkers' health. To help achieve PlaNYC's goals of reducing congestion and achieving the cleanest air of any large city, DOT is working to make these alternatives easier and more efficient. In Fiscal 2008, DOT registered two contracts, totaling \$13.7 million, to help create new road markings for more than one million feet of bike lanes, dedicated bus lanes to speed service, and demarcated green streets and plazas, including a new pedestrian plaza at Madison Square Park.
- **DDC storm sewer improvements at Richmond Terrace, Staten Island** – Like many municipalities, the City relies on sewers carrying both rainwater and sewage. During heavy rains, the water volume in these combined sewers can surpass treatment plant capacity, so that excess flow is released untreated into area waterways. At Richmond Terrace (using a \$10 million Fiscal 2008 contract) and across the City, DDC is constructing new, separate sanitary and storm sewers. Reducing combined sewer overflows allows the City to move closer to its goal of opening 90% of its waterways to recreation.
- **DEP construction of an ultraviolet (UV) light disinfection plant** – Using multiple Fiscal 2008 contracts and change orders, totaling \$1.4 billion, DEP is ensuring that the City's water network reliably provides New Yorkers with the cleanest water. Water from the Delaware and Catskill water systems is chlorinated to remove disease-causing organisms. The parasite cryptosporidium resists chlorination, but is susceptible to UV disinfection. In an effort to protect New Yorkers' health and rely less on chlorination, a chemical process that can harm both humans and aquatic life, DEP is building what will be the world's largest UV treatment plant.

To learn more about these and many other PlaNYC efforts, log on to www.nyc.gov/PlaNYC.

Projects costing \$12 million or more must also meet energy cost reduction targets. Installation and replacement of boilers and HVAC comfort controls costing \$2 million or more, and the installation or replacement of lighting systems costing \$1 million or more must meet energy cost reduction targets. Plumbing system projects costing \$500,000 or more must meet water use reduction targets. Plumbing system projects costing \$500,000 or more must meet water use reduction targets. Where Local Law 86 applies to a City agency capital project, the specific requirements for green construction, energy cost

reduction and water conservation are determined by the project type, occupancy group and overall construction costs. While projects subject to the LEED provisions of Local Law 86 are exempt from EPP reporting requirements, these large projects use substantial quantities of EPP products. In Fiscal 2008, more than \$162 million worth of LL 86 projects resulted in registered contracts for which one or more types of EPP products were incorporated into the construction.

3. Green Cleaning Products

Pursuant to Local Law 123 of 2005 (LL 123), during Fiscal 2008 the City began a pilot program to study the feasibility of using “green cleaning” products for use in City facilities. LL 123 noted that the use of environmentally preferable cleaning products may result in improved indoor air quality and enhanced environmental health. The pilot covers ten agencies and a total of 19 facility locations.²³

Each location is testing specific green cleaning products, in place of products previously used, for two six-week test periods designed to provide test experiences under differing types of weather conditions. During each test period, both cleaning and supervisory staff evaluate the products for effectiveness, ease of use and individual reactions. The pilot also includes seven control sites where the products currently in use undergo similar evaluations.

Prior to all testing of new products, agency staff received Right-to-Know training specific to the green cleaning products that will be used at each facility in accordance with state law. Training sessions were conducted from December 2007 to March 2008 with assistance from the DCAS Citywide Office of Occupational Safety and Health and each participating agency’s Environmental Health and Safety staff. Standard health and safety ratings covering health, flammability, reactivity and personal protection were reviewed for each of the green cleaning products and compared with similar product types currently in use at the pilot locations. All green cleaning products were determined to have health and safety ratings that were similar to or better than the current products used at these facilities.

Testing phases of the pilot began in May 2008, with agencies starting at staggered intervals. While preliminary results show a high level of satisfaction for most products on factors such as skin irritation, effort required to clean the relevant areas and preparation time, any conclusions must await the completion of the pilot testing and evaluation phases during Fiscal 2009.

D. Increasing Opportunity – Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises

The City’s M/WBE goals program operates pursuant to Local Law 129 of 2005 (LL 129). In this section we present relevant data on M/WBE prime contracts obtained during Fiscal 2008 through the competitive bidding and RFP process, as well as subcontracts on those Fiscal 2008 prime contracts and on other prime contracts covered by LL 129 (i.e., awarded during its first year, Fiscal 2007). We also include data concerning subcontracts approved on prime contracts not subject to LL 129 for various reasons, as well as data concerning waivers and other LL 129-related approvals.

²³ Participating agencies include DCAS, DEP, DHS, DJJ, DOC, DOHMH, DPR, DSNY, FDNY and NYPD.

1. Prime Contracting Opportunities

As reflected in the table below, during Fiscal 2008 M/WBE vendors obtained almost 12% of the total dollar volume in the micropurchase category, an increase of more than 2 percentage points over Fiscal 2007. M/WBEs also achieved a 10% participation level in small purchases, with a high of 29% for small purchases of architecture/engineering services. Meanwhile, M/WBE participation on prime contracts between \$100,000 and one million increased from 3.6% in Fiscal 2007 to 6.1%, a 70% increase, and for prime contracts over one million dollars, M/WBE participation almost doubled, as M/WBEs won a number of significant, larger contracts – more than \$200 million worth in Fiscal 2008. Several of these are described in more detail in Part I.C above.

Table III-2: Fiscal 2008 M/WBE Prime Contracts

Industry/Dollar Range	Total Dollar Volume	African-American		Asian-American		Hispanic-American		Caucasian Women	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Micropurchases (≤\$5,000)	\$58,609,206	\$1,526,514	2.6%	\$1,025,836	1.8%	\$1,406,827	2.4%	\$2,977,864	5.1%
Architecture/Engineering	\$341,719,943	\$113,258	0.0%	\$7,750,852	2.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$100,000	0.0%
>\$5,000 - ≤\$100,000	\$1,354,415	\$113,258	8.4%	\$181,458	13.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$100,000	7.4%
>\$100,000 - <\$1,000,000	\$9,339,255	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
≥\$1,000,000	\$331,026,272	\$0	0.0%	\$7,569,394	2.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
Construction Services	\$5,399,156,535	\$96,213	0.0%	\$33,449,428	0.6%	\$18,156,451	0.3%	\$28,605,113	0.5%
>\$5,000 - ≤\$100,000	\$14,886,190	\$96,213	0.6%	\$728,960	4.9%	\$67,500	0.5%	\$693,646	4.7%
>\$100,000 - <\$1,000,000	\$77,367,843	\$0	0.0%	\$1,538,162	2.0%	\$975,000	1.3%	\$6,492,436	8.4%
≥\$1,000,000	\$5,306,902,502	\$0	0.0%	\$31,182,305	0.6%	\$17,113,951	0.3%	\$21,419,031	0.4%
Goods	\$740,856,029	\$1,173,970	0.2%	\$2,140,091	0.3%	\$1,636,150	0.2%	\$13,321,063	1.8%
>\$5,000 - ≤\$100,000	\$67,508,084	\$1,173,970	1.7%	\$2,140,091	3.2%	\$1,512,400	2.2%	\$2,676,828	4.0%
>\$100,000 - <\$1,000,000	\$90,795,597	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$123,750	0.1%	\$1,072,618	1.2%
≥\$1,000,000	\$582,552,348	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$9,571,618	1.6%
Professional Services	\$737,938,837	\$923,388	0.1%	\$2,437,494	0.3%	\$40,000	0.0%	\$5,135,031	0.7%
>\$5,000 - ≤\$100,000	\$16,363,109	\$456,984	2.8%	\$292,935	1.8%	\$40,000	0.2%	\$185,031	1.1%
>\$100,000 - <\$1,000,000	\$19,070,381	\$466,404	2.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$950,000	5.0%
≥\$1,000,000	\$702,505,347	\$0	0.0%	\$2,144,559	0.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,000,000	0.6%
Standardized Services	\$5,118,338,993	\$9,471,620	0.2%	\$10,622,377	0.2%	\$357,950	0.0%	\$95,492,341	1.9%
>\$5,000 - ≤\$100,000	\$33,869,865	\$705,540	2.1%	\$762,727	2.3%	\$357,950	1.1%	\$1,024,351	3.0%
>\$100,000 - <\$1,000,000	\$45,946,968	\$907,997	2.0%	\$1,437,635	3.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$840,811	1.8%
≥\$1,000,000	\$5,038,522,159	\$7,858,083	0.2%	\$8,422,016	0.2%	\$0	0.0%	\$93,627,179	1.9%
All Industries	\$12,338,010,337	\$11,778,448	0.1%	\$56,400,242	0.5%	\$20,190,551	0.2%	\$142,653,548	1.2%
>\$5,000 - ≤\$100,000	\$133,981,664	\$2,545,965	1.9%	\$4,106,170	3.1%	\$1,977,850	1.5%	\$4,679,856	3.5%
>\$100,000 - <\$1,000,000	\$242,520,045	\$1,374,401	0.6%	\$2,975,797	1.2%	\$1,098,750	0.5%	\$9,355,865	3.9%
≥\$1,000,000	\$11,961,508,628	\$7,858,083	0.1%	\$49,318,274	0.4%	\$17,113,951	0.1%	\$128,617,827	1.1%

Despite the percentage increases, the overall numbers, from a dollar value or percentage standpoint, remain relatively low for contracts valued above \$100,000, and even more so for those above one million dollars. But the City's LL 129 M/WBE program does not cover the full spectrum of City procurement reflected in this report, particularly those at higher dollar levels.

In addition, the vast majority of prime contracts over \$100,000 are required by State law to be awarded by bid. Thus, although City agencies set goals for prime contracts, they may only pursue such goals by means of expanded outreach and training to enable M/WBEs to bid successfully on various procurements. If a certified M/WBE does not submit the lowest bid (all other things being equal), the

agency may not award the contract to that vendor, notwithstanding the goals program. For construction, moreover, many bid contracts are required to follow state or federal goals program requirements, rather than the City's LL 129 program.

For example, human services procurement amounted to 15% (\$2.6 billion) of the total dollar volume in Fiscal Year 2008, and virtually all of those contracts go to not-for-profit vendors. Not-for-profit vendors are not covered by LL 129, since charitable entities do not have any private owners and hence cannot have M/WBE ownership that would qualify those firms to be counted in M/WBE reporting. In addition, LL 129's participation goals for *prime* contracts apply only to those that fall below one million dollars. LL 129 establishes goals for *subcontracts* that are part of large procurements (those above one million dollars), but not for the award of the prime contract itself. In Fiscal 2008, the entire volume of prime contracts covered by LL 129 totaled approximately \$376 million, which represents only about 2% of the total Fiscal 2008 procurement volume.²⁴

Finally, in accordance with LL 129, the table above reflects City contracts won by *certified* M/WBEs, i.e., those firms that have completed the DSBS approval process. City vendors also include self-identified "minority-owned" or "women-owned" companies that may qualify to be certified but have not yet sought to do so. However, the increases shown in Fiscal 2008 success rates are attributable, in part, to the large number of new M/WBE certifications by DSBS: the number of certified M/WBEs in the vendor pool increased by 30%, rising to 1,604, up from the 1,236 enrolled at the end of Fiscal 2007.

2. Subcontracting Opportunities

The tables below show City agency awards of Fiscal 2008 contracts that included LL 129 M/WBE subcontracting goals. During Fiscal 2008, City agencies registered 213 prime contracts valued at more than \$1 billion within the industries for which LL 129 subcontractor goals were established: construction, professional and architecture/engineering services.

Subcontracting goals may only be set for subcontracts that are themselves also valued at below one million dollars, and only apply to subcontracts for construction, professional and architecture/engineering work, not for work in other industries. Participation goals are established for each individual procurement. The City agency first determines the percentage of that prime contract that is likely to be subcontracted for those three types of work, where the subcontract's dollar value will fall under the one million dollar threshold. Once this calculation, termed the "target subcontracting percentage" (TSP), is done, the agency determines the appropriate M/WBE goals, and applies those to the dollar value of the TSP, using the estimate of the value of the prime contract about to be bid out.

In Fiscal 2008, for the 213 contracts within the LL 129 universe, based on the TSPs and LL 129 goals identified by the agencies at the time of bid, M/WBE subcontractors should eventually obtain \$65 million in construction and professional services work, or about 31% of the target subcontracting amounts projected for those prime contracts, as is consistent with the LL 129 citywide goals. The TSPs for these contracts average about 20% of the contract value, which again is consistent with industry norms for how much subcontracting typically occurs, how much of that would occur in subcontracts valued below one million dollars and how much would occur in the covered industries, i.e., construction, architecture/engineering and professional services.

²⁴ Agency-by-agency tables for prime contracts are included in Appendix K-1.

Table III-3: Value of Fiscal 2008 Primes Targeted for M/WBE Subcontractors									
Prime Contracts with Target Subcontracting Percentage			Target Sub-K % Value	Goals					
Industry	Value	#		African Amer.	Asian Amer.	Hispanic Amer.	Caucasian Women	Unspecified M/WBE	Total M/WBE
Architecture/Engineering	\$154,585,363	16	\$28,618,090	\$299,582	\$13,300	\$386,982	\$9,332,500	\$1,090,996	\$11,123,360
Construction Services	\$588,728,732	175	\$68,732,953	\$3,100,903	\$2,482,800	\$2,653,702	\$605,681	\$11,045,414	\$19,888,501
Professional Services	\$278,239,141	22	\$111,236,918	\$337,986	\$864	\$190,621	\$820,891	\$33,121,684	\$34,472,046
Total	\$1,021,553,237	213	\$208,587,960	\$3,738,471	\$2,496,964	\$3,231,305	\$10,759,073	\$45,258,094	\$65,483,908

In some instances, as shown below and detailed in Appendix K-2, agencies set no LL 129 goals because no subcontracting was anticipated (in the relevant dollar thresholds and/or in the industries).²⁵ Vendors are not permitted to satisfy LL 129 goals by subcontracting for goods or standardized services.

Table III-4: Construction, Professional Services & Architecture/Engineering Contracts >\$100,000										
Industry		Total	Goals Established		No Relevant Subcontracting Anticipated*		State/Federal Goals		Vendor Received Full Waiver	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Architecture/Engineering	#	42	16	38%	14	33%	11	26%	1	2%
	\$	\$308,412,233	\$154,585,363	50%	\$16,230,223	5%	\$136,077,759	44%	\$1,518,888	0%
Construction Services	#	317	175	55%	79	25%	58	18%	5	2%
	\$	\$3,847,899,906	\$588,728,732	15%	\$183,900,148	5%	\$3,068,853,243	80%	\$6,417,782	0%
Professional Services	#	68	22	32%	43	63%	3	4%	0	0%
	\$	\$493,384,872	\$278,239,141	56%	\$79,296,997	16%	\$135,848,734	28%	\$0	0%
Total	#	427	213	50%	136	32%	72	17%	6	1%
	\$	\$4,649,697,011	\$1,021,553,237	22%	\$279,427,368	6%	\$3,340,779,736	72%	\$7,936,670	0%

* DEP set 0% target subcontracting percentage for two of its contracts for work to be done at distant locations upstate, as it was deemed not practical to find eligible City-certified M/WBE firms for work so far from the City's typical market area.

However, as the above table shows, the major reason many City contracts are exempt from LL 129 is that they are covered instead by state and federal goals programs that apply to certain City procurements because of the funding source. Fully 72% of the dollar value of Fiscal 2008 contracts in the three industries relevant to LL 129 was exempt from the City's program because of coverage by state or federal programs. These programs may assign goals for minority- or women-owned business enterprises (MBE or WBE), and/or for "disadvantaged business enterprise" (DBE) firms. In Fiscal 2008, four City agencies – DDC, DEP, DOT and DPR – procured \$3.3 billion in construction contracts subject to such state or federal goals programs, which amounts to 56% of the City's construction contracts. These include virtually all of the City's large infrastructure contracts.

Based on the applicable state and federal goals, MBE, WBE and DBE subcontracts on such Fiscal 2008 prime contracts can be expected to total \$644 million (19% of the total contract value of the

²⁵ In six instances, for a dollar value that amounts to less than 1% of the total volume of Fiscal 2008 contracts in the three industry categories relevant to LL 129, vendors obtained full waivers of the LL 129 goals (see Part III.D.3).

four agencies). This total is comprised of \$444 million in MBE subcontracts (13%), \$131 million in WBE subcontracts (4%) and \$69 million in DBE subcontracts (2%).

For those contracts covered by LL 129, the prime contractor must submit a plan to meet the applicable goals at the time of the bid, proposal or other solicitation response, although the subcontractors to be retained need not be identified until the agency orders work under the contract to commence. Thus, most of the 213 Fiscal 2008 prime contracts that were bid out with LL 129 goals have not yet reached a point where substantial amounts of work are underway. As the table below reflects, agencies have so far approved more than \$15 million worth of subcontracts for certified M/WBE firms to perform construction, architecture/engineering or professional services work on these new contracts. This amounts to 41% of the total subcontracting dollars approved at this point, at the relevant dollar range and in the relevant industries, for those prime contracts. On those same Fiscal 2008 prime contracts, certified M/WBEs obtained nearly \$720,000 worth of standardized services subcontracts, although LL 129 does not provide for goals for that industry category.²⁶ These subcontracts are detailed in Appendix K-3.

Table III-5: Fiscal 2008 LL 129 Subcontracts on Fiscal 2008 Primes (By Industry)										
Prime Industry	Subcontract Industry	Value	African American		Asian American		Caucasian Women		Hispanic American	
			\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Architecture/Engineering	A/E	\$1,872,840	\$577,640	31%	\$575,500	31%	\$392,000	21%	\$52,000	3%
	Construction	\$199,925	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
	Professional	\$130,000	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$130,000	100%	\$0	0%
Construction	A/E	\$48,000	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
	Construction	\$33,741,558	\$5,634,835	17%	\$1,976,296	6%	\$1,808,050	5%	\$3,202,398	9%
	Professional	\$450,000	\$30,000	7%	\$190,000	42%	\$50,000	11%	\$0	0%
Professional Services	A/E	\$153,000	\$95,500	62%	\$57,500	38%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
	Professional	\$336,780	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$279,280	83%	\$57,500	17%
Total		\$36,932,104	\$6,337,975	17%	\$2,799,296	8%	\$2,659,330	7%	\$3,311,898	9%

Agencies have continued to approve subcontractors on Fiscal 2007 prime contracts that were also subject to LL 129 goals, as work has progressed further on these projects. Below is a table with composite data, showing all LL 129 approved subcontracts to date, in order to present a better picture of actual M/WBE participation rates than any single fiscal year snapshot. Overall, nearly \$54 million worth of subcontracts have been approved for these LL 129 contracts, of which about 39% has gone to certified M/WBEs, so far. Based on an average TSP of 20%, the \$54 million represents only about 21% of the anticipated subcontracting work likely to be generated eventually from these prime contracts, which is consistent with the nature of construction work. Many of these prime contracts, particularly the very large infrastructure contracts registered in Fiscal 2008, will continue for as long as a decade.

²⁶ It is also noteworthy that in the ethnicity and gender categories for which LL 129 does not establish subcontractor participation goals – i.e., WBEs in construction and Asian-American firms in professional services – such firms are nonetheless succeeding in obtaining subcontracts. Certified WBEs obtained 5% of the construction work on the 175 Fiscal 2008 prime contracts for construction work that were subject to LL 129. Similarly, certified Asian-American firms obtained 31% of the architecture/engineering work on the 16 prime contracts in that category. The continued success of such groups, despite the absence of LL 129 goals, may be one of the reasons for the slow start-up with Local Law 12 of 2006, which established a certification program for Emerging Business Enterprises (EBEs) as an alternative program designed for vendors to which LL 129 goals may not apply. As yet, no vendors have applied for EBE status, so agencies have not been able to establish participation goals for EBEs.

Table III-6: Subcontracting Subject to LL129 on All Primes With TSP (By Industry)										
Prime Industry	Subcontract Industry	Value	African American		Asian American		Caucasian Women		Hispanic American	
			\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Architecture/ Engineering	A/E	\$2,172,840	\$577,640	27%	\$875,500	40%	\$392,000	18%	\$52,000	2%
	Construction	\$325,907	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
	Professional	\$2,116,079	\$300,000	14%	\$916,040	43%	\$130,000	6%	\$400,000	19%
Construction	A/E	\$148,000	\$0	0%	\$100,000	68%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
	Construction	\$47,922,692	\$7,383,019	15%	\$2,852,296	6%	\$3,032,050	6%	\$3,388,398	7%
	Professional	\$528,000	\$40,000	8%	\$190,000	36%	\$50,000	9%	\$0	0%
Professional Services	A/E	\$153,000	\$95,500	62%	\$57,500	38%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
	Professional	\$351,780	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$279,280	79%	\$57,500	16%
Total		\$53,718,299	\$8,396,159	16%	\$4,991,336	9%	\$3,883,330	7%	\$3,897,898	7%

Lastly, to provide an additional baseline for evaluating participation rates as City agencies gain experience under LL 129, we also present data on subcontractors newly approved during Fiscal 2008 for all prime contracts that were open during Fiscal 2008. This data includes both the LL 129 contracts and the many types of contracts that fall outside the purview of LL 129.

Table III-7: Subcontracts Under \$1M Approved in Fiscal 2008 (By Industry)										
Prime Industry	Subcontract Industry	Value	African American		Asian American		Caucasian Women		Hispanic American	
			\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Architecture/ Engineering	A/E	\$3,041,822	\$577,640	19%	\$952,250	31%	\$402,000	13%	\$52,000	2%
	Construction	\$7,349,247	\$0	0%	\$1,508,698	21%	\$719,000	10%	\$0	0%
	Professional	\$4,992,806	\$0	0%	\$385,054	8%	\$1,521,594	30%	\$706,246	14%
	Standard	\$1,310,824	\$0	0%	\$899,000	69%	\$5,000	0%	\$0	0%
Construction	A/E	\$636,180	\$0	0%	\$67,900	11%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
	Construction	\$96,756,226	\$7,780,960	8%	\$4,158,146	4%	\$4,845,590	5%	\$4,508,883	5%
	Goods	\$524,750	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$110,000	21%	\$0	0%
	Professional	\$2,589,109	\$73,000	3%	\$354,000	14%	\$358,000	14%	\$0	0%
	Standard	\$15,045,126	\$1,004,481	7%	\$1,359,320	9%	\$656,330	4%	\$0	0%
Goods	Professional	\$362,000	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$362,000	100%	\$0	0%
	Standard	\$172,500	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Professional Services	A/E	\$153,000	\$95,500	62%	\$57,500	38%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
	Construction	\$1,527,625	\$8,000	1%	\$472,635	31%	\$1,269	0%	\$0	0%
	Professional	\$16,907,305	\$180,000	1%	\$282,874	2%	\$819,410	5%	\$407,500	2%
	Standard	\$916,334	\$11,580	1%	\$10,650	1%	\$39,819	4%	\$0	0%
Standard Services	A/E	\$10,000	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
	Construction	\$3,095,329	\$137,265	4%	\$100,777	3%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
	Professional	\$4,600	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
	Standard	\$7,121,553	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Total		\$162,516,337	\$9,868,426	6%	\$10,608,804	7%	\$9,840,012	6%	\$5,674,629	3%

As shown above, approximately 22% of the dollar value of the subcontracts valued below one million dollars that were newly approved by City agencies during Fiscal 2008 went to certified M/WBEs.²⁷ Those M/WBE subcontracts totaled \$36 million, although only about \$32 million fell within the three industry sectors relevant to LL 129.

On those prime contracts open during Fiscal 2008, in addition to the \$162.5 million in subcontracts below one million dollars shown on the above table, agencies approved another \$619.5 million worth of subcontracts valued at over one million dollars each. Of those, \$91.5 million (15%) were awarded to certified M/WBEs, a promising statistic with respect to capacity-building efforts to enable M/WBEs to grow and take on larger-sized subcontracts and prime contracts.

3. Waivers and Modifications of Subcontracting Goals

Waivers are determined during the pre-bid stage of the procurement. In the end, most of the bidders that are granted waivers do not end up winning the contracts for which they compete. Waivers do not relate to the M/WBE participation goals *per se*. Rather, they address whether or to what extent subcontracting will occur at all. Bidders may qualify for waivers if they can establish that they have *both* the capacity to perform the prime contract without subcontracting at the levels (TSP) the agencies have projected *and* a prior contracting history of doing so.

In Fiscal 2008, agencies registered 87 contracts on which one or more bidders had sought waivers from the TSP requirements. Of those 87 contracts, 34 had been both solicited and registered in Fiscal 2008, while in 53 instances contracts solicited in Fiscal 2007 were registered in Fiscal 2008.²⁸ In the end, only six of those 87 registered contracts were awarded to vendors that had received full waivers.²⁹ In addition, the 87 contracts include 10 that went to vendors that received partial waivers. Those ten contracts thus remained among the 213 Fiscal 2008 contracts that included M/WBE subcontractor participation goals as required by LL 129.³⁰ A full list of Fiscal 2008 contracts with vendors that obtained waivers is included in Appendix K-4.

²⁷ Agencies have also approved other subcontractors that have self-identified as minority- and/or women-owned, and may be certified as state or federal DBEs, but not under LL 129, despite reciprocity provisions to encourage them to do so.

²⁸ Often, a single solicitation is subject to multiple waiver requests submitted by a variety of vendors. For the 87 contracts registered in Fiscal 2008, agencies received a total of 116 waiver requests. Vendors requested a total of 44 waivers of the TSP requirements for contracts solicited and registered in Fiscal 2008 (See Appendix K-4). In addition, vendors sought waivers for 72 contracts that were solicited in Fiscal 2007 but registered in Fiscal 2008. Of the 116 total, in 38 instances (33%) the bidders' requests were denied altogether, while in 78 cases they were approved in full or in part. Of the 78 waivers granted for contracts registered during Fiscal 2008, 36 were full waiver requests (i.e., those in which vendors provided documentation to seek permission to do *no* subcontracting). Of those granted, 33 were granted in full and three were granted as partial waivers, allowing the firms to do less subcontracting than the agency-set TSP, but retaining partial M/WBE goals. Of the 42 remaining waivers that were granted as partial waivers (i.e., to vendors providing documentation for permission to do *less* subcontracting than the agency-set TSP), 33 were granted as requested, and nine were granted at a percentage larger than the vendor's initial request. Appendix K-4 details all waiver determinations made in Fiscal Year 2008.

²⁹ Because the waivers relate to the individual bidders' subcontracting practices, many of the waivers that were granted involved repeated requests from the same firms, as they sought multiple bidding opportunities. Thus, the 87 contracts registered in Fiscal 2008 represented waiver requests from 70 individual firms.

³⁰ An additional 67 waiver requests were processed in Fiscal 2008, but the resulting contracts were not yet registered as of the end of Fiscal 2008. Twelve of those were awarded to vendors with waivers. Further, 18 waivers processed during Fiscal 2007 reflected contracts that remained unregistered by the end of Fiscal 2008.

4. Vendor Complaints

LL 129 also requires the tracking of compliance complaints by M/WBE vendors, but only four such complaints were made during Fiscal 2008, none of which yielded any evidence or indication of actual non-compliance by any City agencies.³¹

5. Large-Scale Procurement Approvals

LL 129 requires City agencies to seek MOCS approval before soliciting for contracts anticipated to be valued at over \$10 million. During Fiscal 2008, approximately \$5.3 billion of the City's total volume fell into that dollar range; a total of 326 contracts account for this total.³² This data reflects 58 contracts for which the solicitation and award registration both occurred during Fiscal 2008, as well as 268 contracts registered in Fiscal 2008 based upon approvals for large-scale procurement given in prior years. Most were competitive sealed bid solicitations.

As shown below, factors supporting the approval of large-scale procurements included: the anticipation that awardees would be not-for-profit providers not subject to LL 129; the structuring of procurements in a multiple award format designed to result in contracts below the \$10 million range; the fact that some multi-site procurements could not practically be divided because of complexity, logistics or costs; the indivisible nature of some projects, particularly large infrastructure construction work; and the unique or unusual nature of some of the procurements, for which very few competitors would exist for the goods, services or construction needed (e.g., DSNY trucks).³³

³¹ The four complaints were as follows. 1) A complaint concerning the NYPD's bid and performance bond requirements; no violation of LL 129 was indicated, but NYPD is reviewing its policy. 2) A complaint concerning the impact of DDC's "quality based selection" process for architecture/engineering services upon the M/WBE goals process, and asserted that the goals for a particular procurement were too narrow. DDC responded, indicating that the goal in question applied only to a small portion of what will ultimately be a large, three-phase project. Because the first phase of the project was small, DDC set a goal only for one category, but anticipates setting larger, broader goals for other phases, which are expected to be significantly larger. 3) A complaint that a certified M/WBE had lost a bid award to a non-M/WBE by a mere five dollars; however, LL 129 and state competitive bidding laws do not provide for even a small price preference. 4) A certified M/WBE made a complaint that its low bid on a DOHMH solicitation was found non-responsive, based upon experience requirements that were not clearly stated in the bid. The procurement was re-bid.

³² A full list of all such approvals and registered contracts is included in Appendix K-5. Approvals that occurred during Fiscal 2008 but have not yet resulted in the release of any solicitation are reported only after the contract is awarded, in order to protect the integrity of the bidding/proposal process.

³³ During Fiscal 2008, 15 contracts, valued at just under \$60 million, were registered for which agencies had erroneously failed to obtain the required pre-solicitation approvals. These contracts – six from DCAS, five from DOT and one each from DDC, DEP, DHS and DPR – were all competitively bid. Each of them falls within one of the same general categories for approval, although such approval was not requested. In one case (the DPR contract), the successful bidder was an M/WBE company. In addition, six contracts, valued at \$77.5 million, were not brought for pre-solicitation approvals because the agency estimates for the procurements had been below the \$10 million threshold. Five were DEP contracts and one was a DPR contract. The full list of all of these Fiscal 2008 registered contracts is included in Appendix K-5.

Table III-8 : Fiscal 2008 Approvals of Large Scale Procurements (Resulting in Fiscal 2008 Registered Contracts)			
Basis of Determination	# of Contracts	Dollar Value of Fiscal 08 Contracts	% of Total
Human services (not-for-profit vendors)	27	\$67,053,956	4%
Multiple award requirements contract	11	\$27,835,145	1%
Multiple sites but separate contracts are impractical	7	\$144,729,822	8%
Indivisible/unusually complex purchase/project	5	\$1,415,193,937	74%
Unique/unusual goods/services/construction	8	\$246,015,055	13%
Total	58	\$1,900,827,914	100%

E. Not-for-Profit Vendor Compliance – Capacity Building and Oversight

One of the largest categories of procurement in Fiscal 2008 was that of human services, a sector that is primarily served by not-for-profit service providers. While these vendors generally work tirelessly and effectively on behalf of New Yorkers in need, there are infrequent, but serious, cases of abuse that shake the public’s confidence in the integrity of the not-for-profit sector. In addition to the more serious abuses that occasionally surface, City agencies also find that some of their not-for-profit vendors experience significant fiscal management challenges and sometimes lack the tools they need. Such organizations may also lack well-developed internal control policies and/or adequate financial oversight from their boards of directors.

During Fiscal 2008, MOCS launched an initiative, termed the Capacity Building and Oversight (CBO) review process, to assist agencies in addressing some of these needs. The CBO review process was established in consultation with and with widespread support from many key stakeholders in the vendor community. Its cornerstone is a mandatory review of the internal controls, governance structures and financial oversight practices of each not-for-profit vendor, initiated through a report completed by the vendor and submitted to MOCS with copies of relevant documents. Mandatory reviews are being conducted on a cyclical basis and are unrelated to any particular contract award. This will ensure that a review is completed for all not-for-profit vendors that hold City contracts valued at one million dollars or more in aggregate, as well as of any smaller vendors referred by City agencies or self-referred.

In Fiscal 2008, a total of 2,691 contracts, worth \$2.2 billion, were awarded to 1,719 not-for-profit organizations. Of these, 532 organizations, which received 1,837 Fiscal 2008 contracts, fall within the CBO one million dollar threshold and are covered by the cyclical review process. During Fiscal 2008, in its first partial year of the CBO operation, MOCS initiated 88 CBO reviews, most of which remained ongoing as of the conclusion of the fiscal year. CBO reviews will eventually assess each of the 532 significant non-for-profit vendors identified during Fiscal 2008, along with others that may reach the one million dollar threshold in future years. Based on Fiscal 2008 data, we estimate that these reviews will encompass approximately 95% of the dollar volume of City procurements in the not-for-profit sector.

F. Promoting Health Insurance Coverage – Equal Treatment

As required by Executive Order 72 (EO 72), information is collected from vendors concerning health insurance coverage, focusing on whether any insurance coverage that is provided or offered treats

spouses and domestic partners of the firm’s employees on an equal basis.³⁴ EO 72 requires this data collection to emphasize the City’s strong commitment to making coverage available on an equal basis for all New Yorkers, including those families with same- and opposite-sex domestic partners.

Table III-9: Vendors’ Health Insurance Availability		
Health Insurance Availability	% of Total	
	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2007
Yes, all full-time employees are provided / offered coverage	83%	88%
No, all full-time employees are not provided / offered coverage	7%	5%
Not applicable (business or organization has fewer than 2 employees)	7%	5%
Refuse to answer	3%	2%

Fiscal 2008 provides us with the second full fiscal year of EO 72 data. During Fiscal 2008, 1,189 vendors whose procurement volumes fell within the ranges specified in EO 72 received surveys, and 673 (57%) responded. 88% indicated that all full-time employees are provided or offered health insurance coverage.

Among those vendors that stated that they offered health coverage to some or all employees, 45% indicated that they did so for both spouses and domestic partners, while 8% responded that they did not offer coverage to either category. Another 35% stated that only spouses were offered coverage, while 4% reported spouses and domestic partners were both offered coverage, but not on equal terms. The remaining 8% of respondents declined to answer.

Table III-10: Equality of Coverage		
Type of health insurance coverage offered to dependents	% of those answering “Yes” above	
	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2007
Domestic partners are offered coverage equal to that of spouses	45%	44%
Neither spouses nor domestic partners are offered coverage	8%	8%
Only spouses are offered coverage	35%	35%
Both spouses and domestic partners are offered coverage, but not on equal terms	4%	5%
Refuse to answer	8%	8%

MOCS will continue to work with the Office of Citywide Health Insurance Access (OCHIA) to conduct additional outreach to vendors to notify them of the widening array of insurance providers now offering coverage to both spouses and domestic partners on an equal basis.

³⁴ EO 72 requires agencies to collect this information from any construction or services vendor that receives a new contract if such vendor has a total annual procurement volume with the City exceeding \$100,000, and from any goods vendor whose cumulative annual volume has exceeded \$100,000 each year for the past three years. Since the information requests (and responses) do not impact vendors’ ability to obtain contracts, agencies collect this data as part of ongoing contract administration, not as a prerequisite to initial contract award. Vendors are expressly informed that they may refuse to answer questions concerning insurance. Vendors with two or fewer employees (i.e., self-employed) are instructed that the questionnaire does not apply.

Central Insurance Program – Meeting Not-for-Profits’ Needs

Insurance is a particularly critical issue for the City’s not-for-profit service providers. Many such vendors, particularly smaller organizations, have difficulties obtaining affordable insurance, both for coverage ensuring that clients and the members of the public are protected in the event of potential injuries, and ensuring that the organizations may offer appropriate coverage to their own employees. The City shares these concerns and works closely with the not-for-profit sector to meet these needs.

Since 1982, through its innovative Central Insurance Program (CIP), the City has helped meet the insurance needs of not-for-profit vendors doing business with six different human services agencies – ACS, DFTA, DHS, DOHMH, DYCD and HRA. CIP provides comprehensive general liability, workers’ compensation, disability and property insurance, as well as some health insurance offerings.

In Fiscal 2008, CIP insured nearly 1,200 not-for-profit vendors for general liability and property coverage, and provided workers’ compensation/disability insurance covering over 100,000 of their employees.

CIP also provides health insurance to certain ACS and DFTA contract programs. In Fiscal 2008, CIP provided this coverage on an individual basis for more than 4,600 employees, and on a family coverage basis for another 8,000 persons (vendor employees and their families). In keeping with Executive Order 72, all health insurance coverage options available through CIP afford vendor employees the ability to cover their domestic partners, on the same terms as coverage is offered for spouses.

G. Guarding Against Undue Influence – Doing Business Accountability

New York City’s Campaign Finance Program was adopted in 1988 to reduce corruption and diminish the influence that special interests wield in city government. In 1998, City voters passed a referendum in support of “pay-to-play” reform, allowing the Campaign Finance Board (CFB) to require disclosure and limit contributions from entities and individuals that do business with the City. Over the course of the next decade, CFB studied various potential “pay-to-play” restrictions, but did not adopt regulations, among other reasons, because of the absence of reliable data allowing candidates and the public to readily identify those who do business with the City.

Local Law 34 of 2007 (LL 34) established comprehensive “pay-to-play” regulations.³⁵ LL 34 requires the disclosure of contributions from those who do business with the City, and limits their actual or perceived influence on the City’s procurement, land use and other award processes by reducing the amounts that candidates may accept from such contributors, and eliminating public matching funds for such contributions. LL 34’s limits apply to the principal officers, owners and senior managers of entities that do business with the City, as well as to lobbyists.

The cornerstone of this legislation was the creation of the publicly-available Doing Business Database, which improves the transparency of government by allowing all New Yorkers to see which companies, not-for-profit entities and individuals do business with the City. This database, unique in the nation, is administered by MOCS, through its Doing Business Accountability (DBA) project.³⁶ All

³⁵ LL 34 was amended by Local Law 67 of 2007. “LL 34” refers to the law as amended.

³⁶ The database is available at www.nyc.gov/portal/site/DBusinessSite.

entities that engage in transactions covered by LL 34 must submit data to City agencies, which transmit such data to MOCS for inclusion in the Database, prior to finalizing covered transactions.³⁷

Table III-11: Doing Business Database As of 6/30/2008	
Data Forms Processed	8,350
Entities Listed	4,581
People Listed	11,981
Transactions Covered	24,399
Value of Covered Transactions	\$53.6 billion

LL 34 governs a wide range of entities beyond those governed by the City Charter and PPB Rules for procurement transactions. The Doing Business Database includes entities and individuals that engage in transactions with such agencies as DOE, EDC (see Part I.C.4 above), NYCHA, School Construction Authority (SCA) and Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC).

MOCS receives and processes the data covered by LL 34, and oversees agency compliance with the law. MOCS transmits data monthly to DOITT, which in turn furnishes the database to CFB, which administers and enforces LL 34's contribution limits. In addition, non-confidential data are published on the City's web site, to allow the public, media, contributors and campaigns to determine who is covered by the law.

³⁷ An entity and its principal officers, owners and senior managers are required to be listed in the Doing Business Database if the entity is involved in the following transactions: \$100,000 (cumulatively) in contracts for goods or services, \$500,000 in contracts for construction, or \$100,000 in concessions or franchises, as well as any entity that proposes (unsuccessfully) for such transactions; any entity that receives grants totaling \$100,000, or that is a party to any economic development agreement or contract for the investment of pension funds; any entity that is a party to a real property transaction with the City (e.g., acquisitions, dispositions, leases) and any entity that seeks discretionary land use approvals under §§ 195, 197c and 201 of the City Charter; registered lobbyists are also included. Some transactions are exempt, including contracts let by publicly-advertised competitive sealed bid, auction sales, emergency procurements, and contracts, concessions and grants of \$5,000 or less, as well as certain kinds of transactions affecting single-family homes, neighborhood groups and affordable housing developments.

Glossary of Procurement Terms

Accelerated Procurement. A procurement method used to buy commodities, such as fuel, that must be obtained quickly due to significant shortages and/or short-term price fluctuations.

Amendment Extension. Amendment Extensions are used when an agency needs to continue a contract (most often for a human services program) that would otherwise expire, but has no renewal provisions available. An amendment may be used to extend such a contract for up to one year. These extensions ensure that services can continue without interruption.

Apprenticeship Programs. Apprenticeship agreements appropriate for the type and scope of work to be performed that have been registered with and approved by the New York State Commissioner of Labor. The City mandates that contractors and subcontractors required to use apprentices show that such programs have three years of current, successful experience in providing career opportunities.

Architecture/Engineering Services. Architecture and engineering is a class of services specifically related to the preparation of plans and specifications for construction projects. This category does not include Construction Management or Construction Management and Build contracts, nor does it include the preparation of environmental studies. Contracts to hire licensed architects or professional engineers (PE) are included.

Business Questionnaire. See Vendor Information Exchange System (VENDEX).

Change Order. An agency-authorized, written modification of a contract that adjusts price or time for performance. A change order permits the vendor to complete work that is included in the scope of the contract and permits the agency to make non-material changes to the scope.

City Chief Procurement Officer (CCPO). Position delegated authority by the Mayor to coordinate and oversee the procurement activity of mayoral agency staff, including ACCOs. The Mayor has designated the Director of MOCS as the CCPO.

Competitive Sealed Bid (CSB). The most frequently used procurement method for purchasing goods and construction and standardized services. Contracts are awarded to the responsible vendor that agrees to provide the goods or services at the lowest price.

Competitive Sealed Proposal. A Competitive Sealed Proposal, also known as a Request for Proposals (RFP), is used when an agency must consider factors in addition to price, such as the vendor's experience and expertise. RFPs are most frequently used when procuring human services, professional services and architecture/engineering services.

Competitiveness. Competitiveness is achieved when multiple vendors contend for a contract. For competitive sealed bids, requests for proposals and competitive innovative procurements a contract is competitive when the agency receives three or more responses. For small purchases, competitiveness is defined as soliciting a minimum of 10 vendors.

Concept Report. City agencies are required to issue a detailed concept report prior to the release of a Request For Proposals (RFP) that establishes a new client services programs or a substantial reorganization of an existing program. These reports must describe anticipated changes in the number or types of clients, geographic areas to be served, evaluation criteria, service design, price maximums and/or ranges per participant. Concept reports, together with the comments received from the public, are used by agencies to draft the subsequent RFP.

Concession. Income generating contract for the *private* use of city-owned property to serve a public purpose. Examples include pushcarts, recreational facilities such as golf courses and tennis courts, parking lots, etc. Concessions do not include franchises, revocable consents or leases.

Construction Change Order. Amendments to construction contracts, used to implement necessary changes to ongoing construction projects, e.g., unanticipated conditions discovered in the field.

Construction Services. Construction Services provide construction, rehabilitation and/or renovation of physical structures. This category includes Construction Management and Build contracts as well as other construction related services such as: painting, carpentry, plumbing and electrical installation, asbestos and lead abatement, carpet installation and removal, and demolition.

Contract Dispute Resolution Board (CDRB). Pursuant to the PPB Rules, CDRB panels arbitrate and resolve most types of disputes that arise under contracts between vendors and City agencies. A CDRB panel is made up of the City Chief Procurement Officer, an Administrative Law Judge from the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings (OATH) and an independent panel participant chosen from a pre-qualified list reflecting persons with expertise. The CDRB makes final administrative determinations of City contract disputes in cases where vendors' claims have been rejected by the contracting agency and the City Comptroller.

Cycle Time. The typical length of time it takes City agencies to process competitive sealed bids and RFPs.

Default. Inability of a contractor to fulfill the requirements of a contract, usually a result of poor performance, inability to perform, unreasonable delays, loss of insurance or bond or other deviation from the contract.

Demonstration Project. A demonstration project is a short-term, carefully planned pilot exercise designed to test and evaluate the feasibility and application of an innovative product, approach or technology not currently used by the City. At the conclusion of the contract term, based upon the documented results of the project, the agency determines whether to competitively acquire or to discontinue the use of the product, approach or technology.

Design Change Order. An amendment to a design consultant contract, e.g., architecture or engineering.

Discretionary Award. See line-item appropriation.

Emergency Procurement. Method of procurement used to obtain goods and services very quickly, in many instances without competition, when an agency must address threats to public health or safety, or provide a necessary service on an emergency basis.

Emerging Business Enterprises (EBE). **Local Law 12 of 2006** establishes participation goals for EBEs, defined as businesses owned and operated by individuals who have experienced social disadvantage in American society as a result of causes not common to individuals who are not disadvantaged, and whose ability to compete in the market has been impaired due to diminished capital and credit opportunities as compared to others in the same business area who are not socially disadvantaged. EBE participation goals for prime contracts and subcontracts apply to the same industries as M/WBE goals. The Department of Small Business Services certifies participating businesses as EBEs.

Encumbrance. An action to earmark budgeted funds for a stated purpose.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Laws (EPP). **Local Law 118 of 2005** establishes a Director of Citywide Environmental Purchasing (DCEP) to implement the City's EPP program. Mayor Bloomberg appointed the City's Chief Procurement Officer as DCEP. **Local Law 119 of 2005** requires energy-using products purchased by the City to comply with ENERGY STAR[®] requirements, and meet the federal Energy Management Program energy and water efficiency standards. The law also requires that the City purchase more energy efficient lighting. **Local Law 120 of 2005** requires City agencies to follow the Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines established by the federal EPA to ensure the use of products with recycled content. **Local Law 121 of 2005** requires the City to purchase electronic equipment and fluorescent lighting with low levels of potentially hazardous substances. **Local Law 123 of 2005** authorizes the City to develop a pilot program to test environmentally preferable cleaning products and establish standards requiring the purchase and use of such "green cleaning" products.

Fiscal Year. The City's fiscal year runs from July 1st of the preceding year to June 30th of the given year. Fiscal 2008 runs from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008.

Franchise. An income generating contract that confers the right to occupy or use City property, such as streets or parks, to provide a *public* service, such as telecommunications or transportation services.

Franchise and Concession Review Committee (FCRC). FCRC has six members: one appointee of the Mayor, one of the Office of the Mayor, one of the Corporation Counsel, one of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), one of the Comptroller, and one voting seat shared by the five Borough Presidents, who rotate voting control based on the location of the item under consideration. MOCS oversees agency compliance with the applicable laws and regulations for franchises, concessions and revocable consents on behalf of the Mayor.

Goods. This category includes all purchases of physical items. Most purchases of goods above the small purchase limit of \$100,000 are made by Department of Citywide Administrative Services.

Green Buildings Law, Local Law 86 of 2005. This law sets standards designed to reduce New York City's electricity consumption, air pollution and water use, as well as improve occupant health and worker productivity for certain capitol projects. Capital projects that cost \$2 million or more and entail new buildings, additions to existing buildings and/or substantial reconstruction, must achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®) Silver certification from the United States Green Building Council (USGBC). In addition, the law requires higher standards for energy and water consumption depending upon the project type or other alternations.

Green Cleaning Products. Environmentally preferable cleaning products.

Human Services. A class of services that are provided directly to clients in various at-need groups. This category includes homeless shelters, counseling services, youth programs, after-school programs, homes for the aged, home care and other similar services. Vendors in this category are primarily not-for-profit; some services, such as home care, also have for-profit providers.

Innovative Procurement. Agencies are permitted by the PPB Rules to experiment with new procurement methods. They may test any new method on a limited number of procurements. Once the tested methods are evaluated, PPB determines whether to codify the new methods for future use.

Intergovernmental Purchase. A fast-track method that enables City agencies to buy goods or services using pre-existing contracts between vendors and other government agencies, commonly the State of New York.

Line Item Appropriation. As part of the City's budget process, the City Council and Borough Presidents provide funding to specific vendors, typically community-based human services organizations, cultural institutions or other not-for-profit groups. The contracts through which those funds flow are classified as line item or discretionary appropriations. This type of contract usually results in a high volume of small awards, some valued at only a few thousand dollars.

Living Wage Law. New York City establishes a pay rate requirement for certain types of contracts for building services, day care, Head Start, home care, food services, temporary workers and services to persons with cerebral palsy. See NYC Administrative Code 6-109.

Mayor's Citywide Performance Report (CPR). The CPR is a web-based collection of data from more than 40 City agencies that identifies service delivery trends by agency, making agency performance transparent and accessible to the public.

Mayor's Management Report (MMR). The MMR provides elected officials, oversight entities and the public with information about agency performance at key points during the planning and budgetary process.

Micropurchase. A method of procurement used to quickly buy goods, services or construction valued at up to \$5,000.v Agencies may buy from any available vendor at a fair price, without formal competition. Agencies that use micropurchases the most tend to be those responsible for widely dispersed facilities including infrastructure, police station houses, parks and housing complexes.

Minority/Women-Owned Businesses (M/WBEs). Local Law 129 of 2005 establishes citywide participation goals by race, ethnicity and gender for vendors that are certified to be owned by women and/or minorities for contracts less than \$1 million dollars. The citywide goals for Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans and Caucasian women represent the anticipated percentage of contracts by dollar value between City agencies and M/WBE firms during the course of the year. Prime contract participation goals exist in four industry categories: construction, professional services, standardized services and goods. Local Law 129 also establishes participation goals for subcontracts under \$1 million for construction and professional services. Each City agency that does at least \$5 million in procurement annually is responsible for developing an M/WBE utilization plan and meeting the citywide participation goals. The Department of Small Business Services certifies participating businesses as M/WBEs through an application process in order to prevent fraudulent claims under this program.

Negotiated Acquisition. City agencies use this method of contracting when only a few vendors are available to provide the goods or services needed, when there is limited time available to procure necessary goods or services, or when a competitive procurement is otherwise not feasible. This method is often used for a variety of litigation support services.

Negotiated Acquisition Extension. A negotiated acquisition extension is the only option to extend a contract when renewal term have been exhausted or are unavailable, and after the twelve month maximum amendment extension has been used, in order to provide an agency sufficient time to draft, issue and make new awards under an RFP. These extensions ensure that services may continue uninterrupted. Negotiated acquisition extensions are also used to ensure the completion of ongoing construction projects that are not finished by the contract's expiration date. Negotiated acquisition extensions may extend the amount of time, money or both time and money allocated to complete a project.

Non-Responsible. A vendor that lacks the business integrity, financial capacity and/or ability to perform the requirements of a particular contract will be determined by the ACCO to be a "non-responsible bidder/proposer" and thus ineligible for a contract award. A vendor that is found non-responsible may appeal that determination to the head of the City agency responsible for the contract, and if the determination is upheld by the agency head, the vendor may appeal again to the CCPO.

Non-Responsive. A vendor that submits a bid or proposal that fails to conform to the requirements for documentation/information specified in a Request for Bids or Request for Proposals for a particular solicitation will be determined to be "a non-responsive bidder/proposer" and will not be considered for the contract. A vendor may appeal a finding of non-responsiveness to the head of the agency responsible for the contract.

Other Procurement Methods. Agencies may use buy-against procurements and government-to-government procurements (i.e., where a government agency itself acts as a vendor) in specialized circumstances.

Prequalification. Process used by agencies to evaluate the qualifications of vendors for provision of particular categories of goods, services, construction or construction-related services, based on criteria such as experience, past performance, organizational capability, financial capability, track record of compliance and business integrity.

Prevailing Wages. Wage schedules mandated by New York State Labor Law (sections 220 and 230) that define the wages to be paid for different kinds of work under construction and building service contracts and subcontracts.

Principal Questionnaire. See Vendor Information Exchange System (VENDEX).

Procurement. The City's purchasing process, which includes vendor selection, contract registration, payment, performance evaluation and contract administration.

Professional Services. Professional services are a class of services that require an individual to hold an advanced degree or have experience in a specialized field. Professional services are usually procured through a Request for Proposals, where emphasis is placed on the quality of the vendor's approach as the service is likely to be highly individualized. Services of this type include: legal, management consulting, information technology, accounting, auditing, actuarial, advertising, health, architecture, pure construction management (without including construction) and environmental analysis.

Procurement Policy Board (PPB). Pursuant to the New York City Charter, the PPB establishes the rules that govern the methods of selecting procurement types, soliciting bids and proposals, awarding and administering contracts, determining responsibility, retaining records and resolving contract disputes. The PPB must review its rules, policies and procedures on an annual basis and submit a report to the Mayor, Comptroller, and City Council with recommendations on agency organization and personnel qualifications in order to facilitate efficient procurement. The PPB consists of five members, three of whom are appointed by the Mayor and two of whom are appointed by the Comptroller.

Protest. Vendors that object to any aspect of a procurement and/or the resulting award, such as the qualifications of the winning vendor, may file a vendor protest with the head of the City agency responsible for the contract. This does not apply to accelerated procurements, emergency procurements and small purchases.

Public Hearing. Public hearings are held on contract awards to make the process transparent and give the public an opportunity to comment on proposed terms. The City conducts hearings on most contracts valued above \$100,000. Agencies may cancel a public hearing if, after notice is published, no member of the public indicates an interest in testifying.

Public Work. Public work is defined as construction, reconstruction or maintenance work done by a public entity that takes place on public property with the primary objective of benefiting the public.

Registration. The process through which the Comptroller (1) encumbers or holds funds to insure payment to the vendor on successful completion of the contract; (2) records all City contracts and agreements; (3) tracks City payments and revenue associated with each contract or agreement; and (4) objects if there is evidence of corruption related to the procurement process itself or with the selected vendor. After a City agency submits a contract package the Comptroller has 30 days to either register or reject the contract.

Renewal Contract. Method used to continue operation of a registered contract beyond its initial terms, as stipulated in the original contract.

Request for Proposals (RFP). See Competitive Sealed Proposal

Required/Authorized Source or Method. On occasion, a state or federal agency or a private entity (such as a not-for-profit) that is funding a particular purchase through a City agency mandates either the specific vendor to be used for the provision of goods or services, or a specific process for selecting a vendor. In other instances, state law provides a “preferred source” procurement method for particular types of vendors, e.g., those employing disabled New Yorkers.

Requirement Contract. A contract entered into by a City agency, usually DCAS or DOITT, with a vendor that agrees to supply the City’s entire requirement for the particular types of goods under the contract.

Responsible Bidder or Proposer. A vendor that has the capability in all respects to perform all contract requirements, and the business integrity and reliability that will assure performance in good faith.

Retroactive. A retroactive contract is one registered by the Comptroller after the contractual start date.

Revocable Consent. Grant for the private use of city-owned property for purposes authorized in the New York City Charter (e.g., for cafés and other obstructions), which may be revoked at the City’s discretion.

Small Purchase. Method of procurement used for buying goods, services and construction valued at up to \$100,000. It involves a fast-track competitive process that incorporates expanded opportunities for certified M/WBEs.

Sole Source Contract. This procurement method may only be used when only one vendor is available to provide the required goods or services. This method is also used to “pass through” funds that support the NYC Economic Development Corporation and the capital construction projects of City-owned cultural institutions.

Solicitation. A solicitation is the process of notifying potential vendors that an agency wishes to receive bids or proposals for furnishing goods, services or construction. The process may include public advertising, mailing invitations for bids and requests for proposals, posting notices and/or delivery of telephone or fax messages to prospective vendors.

Standardized Services. Standardized services typically do not require the provider to have experience in a specialized field or hold an advanced degree. A standardized service is clearly defined and highly commoditized; procurements for these services are generally awarded based on the lowest price. Examples include: security, janitorial, secretarial, transportation, collection and food related services. Contracts for services such as plumbing, electrical and HVAC for maintenance and repair not related to new construction also fall into this category.

Vendor Enrollment Center (VEC). Any business wishing to sell goods or services to the City may complete an enrollment form and be added to the citywide bidder lists used by all Mayoral agencies to distribute notices of City procurement opportunities.

Vendor Information Exchange System (VENDEX). A computerized citywide system providing comprehensive information on vendors. Data is added to the VENDEX system from questionnaires completed by vendors. Vendors are required to file both Business Entity Questionnaires and Principal Questionnaires every three years if they have done \$100,000 or more worth of business with the City (contracts, franchises and concessions) during the preceding twelve months, or if they have sole source contracts totaling more than \$10,000.

Vendor Rehabilitation. An administrative proceeding available to vendors that have negative information indicated in VENDEX, but can demonstrate that they have adequately addressed those problems and can prove their readiness to be awarded new contracts.

Vendor. An actual or potential contractor.

APPENDIX A – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Mayoral Agencies and Acronyms	
Agency	Acronym
Administration for Children's Services	ACS
Business Integrity Commission	BIC
City Civil Service Commission	CSC
City Commission on Human Rights	CCHR
Civilian Complaint Review Board	CCRB
Department for the Aging	DFTA
Department of Buildings	DOB
Department of City Planning	DPC
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	DCAS
Department of Consumer Affairs	DCA
Department of Correction	DOC
Department of Cultural Affairs	CULT
Department of Design & Construction	DDC
Department of Environmental Protection	DEP
Department of Finance	DOF
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	DHMH
Department of Homeless Services	DHS
Department of Housing Preservation & Development	HPD
Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications	DOITT
Department of Investigation	DOI
Department of Juvenile Justice	DJJ
Department of Parks & Recreation	DPR
Department of Probation	PROB
Department of Records and Information Services	DORIS
Department of Sanitation	DOS
Department of Small Business Services	SBS
Department of Transportation	DOT
Department of Youth & Community Development	DYCD
Fire Department	FDNY
Human Resources Administration	HRA
Landmark Preservation Commission	LPC
Law Department	Law
Office of Emergency Management	OEM
Office of the Criminal Justice Coordinator	CJC
Police Department	NYPD
Taxi & Limousine Commission	TLC

Major Legislative and Regulatory Reforms

“Pay to Play” Reform – Local Law 34 of 2007

In July 2007, Mayor Bloomberg signed Local Law 34 (LL 34) to limit the actual or perceived influence that campaign contributions have on the City’s procurement process. LL 34 limits municipal campaign contributions from principal officers, owners and senior managers of entities that do business with the City and mandates the creation of a public Doing Business Database to allow the City to enforce the law. MOCS established the Doing Business Accountability Project to compile the Database and oversee agency efforts to obtain data from City vendors. LL 34 covers entities that engage in or propose on a variety of financial transactions with the City, including contracts, concessions, franchises, grants, economic development agreements and land use and real property actions, as well as lobbyists. See Part III.G of this report for more information.

Prevailing and Living Wage Enforcement – Executive Order 102 of 2007

In July 2007, Mayor Bloomberg issued Executive Order 102 (EO 102), expanding MOCS’ responsibilities in living wage enforcement and replacing EO 73 of 2005, which had strengthened MOCS’ role in prevailing wage enforcement. EO 102 extended the due diligence mandates established for prevailing wage enforcement to apply as well to contracts covered by the City’s Living Wage Law (Section 6-109 of the Administrative Code). Those mandates require agencies to alert vendors to their responsibilities under the law, and establish a review procedure whenever significant differences arise in competitive bids, calling into question the low bidders’ intention or ability to comply with statutory wage requirements. The Living Wage Law covers important but often low-paying work, including home care, day care and Head Start services. EO 102 establishes a strong role for the Mayorality in ensuring that these workers receive a wage significantly higher than the minimum wage. See Part III.B.1 of this report for more information.

New York City Concession Rules

The Franchise and Concession Review Committee (FCRC) revised the City’s Concession Rules, which govern the solicitation, award and administration of concessions for all City agencies. The new rules, which took effect in October 2007, are modeled on the Procurement Policy Board (PPB) Rules, and reflect best practices for solicitation, evaluation and award of concessions. Among the changes implemented were requirements for electronic notices and web postings of key information concerning solicitations and awards, the establishment of a detailed annual plan to enable communities to conduct comprehensive reviews of all concessions anticipated to be awarded in the upcoming year, and the creation of more streamlined methods for low-dollar value concession awards, so as to enhance opportunities for small businesses and to permit the City to negotiate concessions when only a few potential concessionaires may be available or when time-sensitive revenue opportunities arise.

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Accelerated								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
DCAS	139	\$65,020,982	110	\$21,227,691	132	\$27,895,310	155	\$33,926,594
Total	139	\$65,020,982	110	\$21,227,691	132	\$27,895,310	155	\$33,926,594

Amendment Extension								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	31	\$36,736,006	23	\$18,028,517	33	\$6,659,507	55	\$19,955,689
CULT	0	\$0	1	\$11,063	0	\$0	0	\$0
DCAS	0	\$0	10	\$1,620,000	24	\$1,346,000	48	\$2,176,112
DDC	1	\$7,223	88	\$325,573	0	\$0	29	\$1,545,866
DEP	6	\$754,820	134	\$32,349,887	0	\$0	83	\$6,620,313
DFTA	22	\$4,793,857	86	\$28,777,390	1	\$9,396	53	\$6,513,840
DHS	22	\$33,484,071	25	\$16,114,014	23	\$55,274,363	13	\$17,959,833
DJJ	9	\$3,122,179	1	\$2,405,832	3	\$1,763,500	5	\$1,743,465
DOB	1	\$100,000	2	\$841,545	3	\$62,958	2	\$34,226
DOC	3	\$1,777,000	11	\$6,652,276	9	\$613,865	4	\$581,020
DOF	1	\$105,300	4	\$9,850,858	7	\$696,834	5	\$56,400
DOHMH	17	\$8,879,829	44	\$14,079,897	53	\$2,944,062	37	\$239,882
DOI	2	\$75,308	0	\$0	1	\$98,280	0	\$0
DOITT	10	\$3,713,020	14	\$274,414,527	22	\$2,067,505	19	\$12,420,193
DOT	1	\$2,622,180	37	\$2,235,666	12	\$6,080,963	45	\$5,928,110
DPR	1	\$34,544	10	\$189,970	3	\$202,759	8	\$45,000
DSBS	0	\$0	3	\$640,000	13	\$3,716,973	1	\$0
DSNY	2	\$8,478,000	28	\$100,000	27	\$100,000	45	\$1,329,035
DYCD	1	\$360,000	142	\$6,535,416	69	\$18,428,134	71	\$3,522,412
FDNY	0	\$0	4	\$2,000,000	0	\$0	13	\$567,790
HPD	5	\$2,391,694	21	\$6,889,677	11	\$5,280,304	104	\$1,476,717
HRA	87	\$187,810,662	47	\$22,349,684	68	\$663,562,081	85	\$25,777,728
Law	6	\$3,353,676	12	\$1,395,000	7	\$6,155,001	20	\$2,381,000
NYPD	4	\$4,519,690	13	\$5,204,204	8	\$2,064,585	7	\$1,349,964
OEM	1	\$70,000	1	\$116,000	0	\$0	2	\$0
PROB	2	\$981,200	2	\$21,000	0	\$0	1	\$0
Total	235	\$304,170,259	763	\$453,147,996	397	\$777,127,069	755	\$112,224,595

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Competitive Sealed Bid								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	6	\$15,485,636	19	\$1,232,421,331	40	\$13,880,418	14	\$7,515,804
DCA	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$11,735	0	\$0
DCAS	347	\$598,539,263	489	\$1,030,833,491	458	\$903,494,649	453	\$457,475,941
DDC	91	\$417,921,313	93	\$416,389,400	103	\$438,815,664	131	\$411,777,568
DEP	82	\$3,917,127,153	93	\$904,546,265	103	\$1,074,534,668	114	\$1,634,845,621
DFTA	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$99,840
DHS	27	\$69,176,895	16	\$2,997,814	30	\$40,112,376	29	\$45,485,799
DJJ	0	\$0	1	\$78,400	0	\$0	1	\$32,386
DOB	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	3	\$11,168,964
DOC	16	\$36,702,762	12	\$48,285,736	10	\$5,953,449	10	\$8,057,490
DOF	0	\$0	1	\$7,000,000	3	\$5,218,904	2	\$736,781
DOHMH	9	\$17,280,259	7	\$7,452,221	5	\$8,463,438	12	\$18,825,760
DOITT	3	\$101,134,878	4	\$927,654	4	\$2,303,330	8	\$6,190,460
DOT	35	\$883,958,892	24	\$244,450,688	48	\$348,409,012	54	\$369,942,789
DPR	155	\$227,812,584	186	\$124,606,258	143	\$148,195,012	171	\$162,929,968
DSBS	1	\$230,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DSNY	23	\$36,811,856	10	\$16,550,275	25	\$587,974,778	26	\$284,801,839
DYCD	0	\$0	3	\$657,012	0	\$0	3	\$1,351,177
FDNY	10	\$92,936,640	13	\$32,735,749	14	\$35,572,721	17	\$32,356,198
HPD	169	\$2,186,815	18	\$15,146,445	20	\$13,245,116	14	\$17,054,631
HRA	21	\$49,367,625	11	\$23,215,032	17	\$99,899,941	30	\$25,657,143
Law	0	\$0	2	\$329,948	1	\$630,105	2	\$603,590
NYPD	10	\$6,693,530	14	\$5,739,298	11	\$8,338,027	17	\$7,390,020
PROB	0	\$0	1	\$2,187,142	1	\$330,438	8	\$84,025
Total	1,005	\$6,473,366,100	1,017	\$4,116,550,159	1,037	\$3,735,383,780	1,120	\$3,504,383,794

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Construction Change Order								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	1	\$1,500,000	1	\$40,722	0	\$0	0	\$0
CULT	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$3,800
DCAS	83	\$16,626,435	80	\$27,441,828	89	\$3,595,265	157	\$6,807,425
DCP	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$537,000	1	\$60,000
DDC	490	\$163,301,823	561	\$100,564,901	589	\$44,839,056	960	\$114,348,368
DEP	577	\$135,654,325	92	\$67,907,390	111	\$81,752,700	466	\$113,721,486
DHS	23	\$1,324,570	15	\$425,491	6	\$196,997	11	\$2,014,485
DOB	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOC	4	\$1,113,440	4	\$129,885	2	\$36,485	3	\$92,167
DOHMH	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$3,231,499
DOT	74	\$45,507,084	90	\$50,376,137	143	\$51,425,563	137	\$125,075,623
DPR	114	\$21,616,980	313	\$29,002,238	265	\$9,717,295	233	\$10,114,467
DSBS	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DSNY	112	\$6,583,045	143	\$4,641,997	120	\$9,692,943	69	\$9,928,878
FDNY	2	\$14,600	1	\$8,795	1	\$24,355	7	\$357,424
HPD	14	\$178,533	10	\$38,969,958	4	\$11,672	16	\$148,013
HRA	2	\$2,344,333	3	\$810,485	3	\$4,825,965	3	\$190,365
NYPD	6	\$149,502	7	\$297,127	12	\$413,725	4	\$99,040
Total	1,502	\$395,914,669	1,320	\$320,616,956	1,347	\$207,069,020	2,069	\$386,193,040

Design Change Order		
Agency	Fiscal 2008	
	Count	Fiscal 2008
ACS	2	\$1,095,000
DCAS	3	\$3,074,301
DDC	83	\$30,603,263
DEP	173	\$175,740,513
DFTA	1	\$4,000
DHS	2	\$278,179
DOB	3	\$587,140
DOHMH	1	\$17,241,658
DOITT	1	\$160,530
DOT	43	\$45,025,069
DPR	27	\$20,356,325
DSNY	17	\$9,989,144
FDNY	2	\$863,156
Law	1	\$75,250
Total	359	\$305,093,528

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Emergency								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	2	\$560,000	1	\$1,705,766	0	\$0	0	\$0
CULT	1	\$6,651	1	\$6,720	0	\$0	0	\$0
DCAS	1	\$375,859	5	\$1,594,509	1	\$243,159	3	\$1,597,719
DDC	1	\$500,000	4	\$6,756,560	2	\$213,075	0	\$0
DEP	9	\$6,604,729	20	\$35,435,319	27	\$15,409,853	2	\$19,486,135
DFTA	0	\$0	1	\$20,000	1	\$274,536	0	\$0
DHS	4	\$50,163	0	\$0	1	\$139,913	0	\$0
DJJ	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOB	1	\$10,000	1	\$18,400	2	\$307,997	0	\$0
DOC	2	\$75,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$20,348
DOHMH	0	\$0	4	\$12,719,170	2	\$122,221	1	\$10,000
DOI	0	\$0	1	\$13,273	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOT	1	\$34,200	1	\$5,148,440	3	\$71,605	6	\$3,419,832
DPR	6	\$8,344,795	4	\$701,363	5	\$12,760,807	3	\$269,776
DSNY	4	\$855,611	4	\$76,266	4	\$1,156,300	1	\$37,000
FDNY	0	\$0	5	\$15,882,960	10	\$13,961,424	0	\$0
HPD	7	\$388,302	73	\$46,275,025	54	\$6,969,101	45	\$2,719,991
HRA	7	\$552,360	2	\$12,691	1	\$5,600	1	\$1,701,810
NYPD	1	\$50,316	3	\$88,100	4	\$430,552	0	\$0
OEM	1	\$1,600,000	0	\$0	3	\$23,370	0	\$0
PROB	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$17,000
Total	48	\$20,007,986	130	\$126,454,562	120	\$52,089,511	66	\$29,279,611

Innovative								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	11	\$1,650,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A
DDC	0	\$0	4	\$11,017,540	0	\$0	N/A	N/A
DPR	0	\$0	1	\$4,000,000	16	\$56,800,000	N/A	N/A
DYCD	1	\$426,000	1	\$681,531	560	\$208,226,658	N/A	N/A
TLC	0	\$0	0	\$0	4	\$0	N/A	N/A
Total	12	\$2,076,000	6	\$15,699,071	580	\$265,026,658	0	\$0

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Intergovernmental								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	21	\$254,645	57	\$1,015,299	57	\$1,050,467	38	\$1,354,709
BIC	3	\$17,826	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CCRB	8	\$216,209	3	\$41,234	0	\$0	0	\$0
CULT	15	\$224,517	22	\$496,183	14	\$353,061	13	\$248,614
DCA	3	\$18,044	12	\$134,599	5	\$75,890	0	\$0
DCAS	181	\$23,164,919	136	\$890,499,835	73	\$6,548,528	76	\$5,286,473
DCP	5	\$533,890	2	\$142,849	1	\$5,438	0	\$0
DDC	8	\$385,081	11	\$8,549,029	6	\$263,087	5	\$985,237
DEP	429	\$12,951,981	473	\$13,094,757	528	\$16,665,683	263	\$16,098,483
DFTA	26	\$445,617	33	\$487,284	16	\$186,511	1	\$940,692
DHS	34	\$544,160	11	\$2,659,645	13	\$193,892	17	\$1,092,997
DJJ	0	\$0	0	\$0	4	\$30,726	0	\$0
DOB	42	\$1,142,030	40	\$631,757	89	\$1,506,523	71	\$486,484
DOC	91	\$3,387,113	52	\$1,057,793	30	\$883,126	11	\$3,919,358
DOF	5	\$993,433	4	\$177,340	3	\$80,764	1	\$15,000
DOHMH	65	\$23,530,615	59	\$6,541,871	26	\$11,842,153	18	\$3,964,867
DOI	14	\$63,874	18	\$85,681	28	\$181,415	14	\$38,325
DOITT	50	\$244,084,134	53	\$125,597,471	64	\$513,297,420	62	\$141,052,767
DORIS	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$20,971	0	\$0
DOT	35	\$14,218,084	14	\$551,519	5	\$132,597	1	\$2,000,000
DPR	457	\$2,477,582	339	\$1,933,525	61	\$923,413	70	\$2,949,994
DSBS	0	\$0	3	\$239,675	2	\$24,801	3	\$23,757
DSNY	18	\$331,549	15	\$372,988	19	\$489,449	31	\$852,890
DYCD	11	\$999,508	0	\$0	11	\$896,369	3	\$24,000
FDNY	69	\$20,247,355	60	\$20,654,199	110	\$39,605,068	60	\$47,846,612
HPD	17	\$2,463,502	18	\$1,279,954	21	\$3,222,542	2	\$30,053
HRA	221	\$79,068,882	181	\$22,572,914	161	\$39,099,138	85	\$16,541,631
Law	35	\$1,675,385	48	\$1,359,075	45	\$1,451,743	47	\$2,076,670
LPC	2	\$18,511	2	\$18,966	0	\$0	0	\$0
NYPD	418	\$34,965,681	461	\$22,031,027	399	\$25,735,889	322	\$14,690,109
OEM	14	\$1,019,466	18	\$578,904	8	\$301,348	2	\$86,874
PROB	99	\$530,458	31	\$400,147	16	\$379,268	4	\$146,125
TLC	1	\$17,600	0	\$0	4	\$55,646	0	\$0
Total	2,397	\$469,991,646	2,176	\$1,123,205,518	1,820	\$665,502,928	758	\$229,181,259

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Line-Item Appropriation								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	2	\$2,075,000	1	\$1,200,000	1	\$1,200,000	1	\$1,000,000
CJC	22	\$17,536,400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DDC	43	\$11,954,522	9	\$2,056,960	0	\$0	0	\$0
DFTA	357	\$11,261,233	370	\$11,240,928	317	\$12,400,898	233	\$6,690,983
DHS	3	\$447,800	3	\$500,000	2	\$192,382	2	\$30,500
DOB	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$25,000
DOC	2	\$484,241	3	\$1,688,000	6	\$4,308,000	6	\$4,157,870
DOHMH	212	\$34,920,293	224	\$35,927,854	207	\$42,070,713	207	\$24,636,758
DOITT	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$165,804	0	\$0
DPR	58	\$1,716,500	76	\$1,293,262	58	\$784,110	55	\$1,202,946
DSBS	38	\$7,078,700	15	\$1,297,333	0	\$0	0	\$0
DSNY	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$300,000
DYCD	1,127	\$47,712,678	1,707	\$57,236,830	1,464	\$49,778,033	1,115	\$33,823,233
HPD	89	\$6,187,835	93	\$5,756,179	81	\$4,763,274	77	\$4,287,267
HRA	63	\$2,386,358	37	\$3,587,661	76	\$3,720,627	15	\$2,074,000
LPC	5	\$164,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
PROB	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$40,000	7	\$129,173
Total	2,021	\$143,926,060	2,538	\$121,785,007	2,213	\$119,423,841	1,720	\$78,357,730

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Micropurchase								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	711	\$1,669,720	643	\$1,459,393	1,018	\$2,114,155	971	\$1,769,641
BIC	86	\$132,800	35	\$47,891	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CCHR	21	\$26,634	16	\$19,146	39	\$52,117	89	\$113,324
CCRB	98	\$92,733	116	\$129,076	117	\$116,237	94	\$95,545
CSC	31	\$14,491	57	\$59,544	33	\$37,645	1	\$834
CULT	110	\$223,578	45	\$113,449	39	\$99,044	37	\$89,608
DCA	267	\$605,601	240	\$463,271	216	\$361,024	182	\$317,241
DCAS	824	\$1,341,895	1,247	\$2,046,112	1,844	\$2,561,065	1,759	\$2,356,516
DCP	135	\$191,637	179	\$277,047	21	\$41,609	0	\$0
DDC	366	\$671,141	401	\$708,572	406	\$692,183	406	\$650,554
DEP	3,760	\$10,554,999	4,069	\$10,453,357	4,191	\$9,994,779	4,033	\$9,005,431
DFTA	458	\$1,111,601	89	\$216,031	56	\$211,972	43	\$125,073
DHS	559	\$971,200	664	\$1,064,928	520	\$751,103	681	\$1,045,360
DJJ	551	\$925,330	542	\$906,785	684	\$1,232,541	759	\$1,210,950
DOB	338	\$449,329	317	\$400,273	421	\$507,245	412	\$433,355
DOC	683	\$1,549,565	865	\$1,714,795	992	\$1,754,869	976	\$1,690,439
DOF	306	\$542,796	376	\$558,778	468	\$687,007	537	\$731,795
DOHMH	2,555	\$5,848,324	2,866	\$5,924,190	2,967	\$6,250,985	3,149	\$6,476,476
DOI	111	\$149,410	130	\$197,832	77	\$113,882	151	\$235,348
DOITT	215	\$528,887	276	\$654,199	354	\$785,624	267	\$595,085
DORIS	108	\$139,541	82	\$90,107	72	\$85,949	99	\$95,564
DOT	999	\$2,810,069	1,080	\$2,751,939	1,772	\$3,604,026	1,509	\$2,979,321
DPR	2,389	\$4,518,642	2,528	\$4,422,520	4,328	\$8,084,577	4,374	\$8,259,991
DSBS	182	\$413,163	229	\$478,221	271	\$470,854	350	\$542,680
DSNY	1,987	\$3,058,300	2,260	\$3,234,567	2,526	\$4,330,242	2,392	\$3,981,799
DYCD	147	\$274,015	189	\$359,046	257	\$465,081	227	\$450,542
FDNY	976	\$2,418,134	1,270	\$2,839,598	1,325	\$2,901,498	1,237	\$2,526,001
HPD	13,699	\$7,431,484	8,464	\$4,963,552	2	\$5,588	7	\$14,035
HRA	714	\$1,164,388	723	\$1,145,670	755	\$1,286,333	871	\$1,550,334
Law	676	\$1,082,936	1,123	\$2,068,600	1,522	\$2,657,375	2,336	\$3,208,717
LPC	62	\$80,912	60	\$78,583	63	\$106,687	57	\$72,690
NYPD	3,249	\$6,425,822	3,322	\$6,556,351	3,419	\$6,621,659	3,410	\$6,491,304
OEM	263	\$431,082	470	\$680,634	0	\$0	450	\$482,520
PROB	106	\$133,497	240	\$227,855	298	\$321,585	298	\$441,143
TLC	272	\$422,327	304	\$411,861	321	\$525,978	270	\$424,583
Total	38,014	\$58,405,983	35,517	\$57,723,773	31,394	\$59,832,518	32,434	\$58,463,799

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Negotiated Acquisition								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	0	\$0	10	\$11,649,499	18	\$13,942,591	0	\$0
CJC	5	\$10,629,835	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DCAS	0	\$0	1	\$7,500,000	3	\$6,000,000	3	\$1,467,376
DDC	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$49,990	0	\$0
DEP	11	\$34,063,226	5	\$8,914,691	5	\$4,586,288	8	\$49,939,724
DFTA	0	\$0	14	\$27,834,787	1	\$100,000	0	\$0
DHS	0	\$0	5	\$31,423,189	1	\$436,672	1	\$244,858
DJJ	3	\$3,769,742	0	\$0	2	\$3,814,612	10	\$26,885,408
DOB	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$84,000
DOC	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$200,000	0	\$0
DOHMH	5	\$20,961,686	9	\$4,955,535	7	\$2,902,245	4	\$2,755,528
DOI	1	\$1,000,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$196,560
DOITT	1	\$375,000	2	\$197,050,001	0	\$0		
DOT	2	\$320,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$1,200,000
DPR	1	\$2,193,125	1	\$697,050	2	\$391,040	1	\$500,000
DSNY	0	\$0	0	\$0	6	\$5,126,180	1	\$49,600
DYCD	4	\$1,104,965	45	\$7,190,078	46	\$7,454,543	6	\$1,771,653
FDNY	1	\$750,000	0	\$0	1	\$1,038,219	1	\$68,880
HPD	0	\$0	1	\$229,000	1	\$54,500	0	\$0
HRA	1	\$3,300,000	17	\$14,273,817	58	\$47,602,681	5	\$4,687,104
Law	58	\$19,028,160	214	\$25,416,593	244	\$10,493,972	285	\$17,726,280
NYPD	0	\$0	13	\$7,141,000	6	\$2,429,528	0	\$0
OEM	1	\$477,300	1	\$235,985	1	\$79,700	1	\$749,382
PROB	0	\$0	1	\$4,798,895	0	\$0	0	\$0
Total	94	\$97,973,039	339	\$349,310,118	404	\$106,702,760	329	\$108,326,353

Agency Procurement by Method

Negotiated Acquisition Extension								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	17	\$19,103,248	0	\$0	0	\$0	16	\$20,022,226
CJC	5	\$779,314	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DCAS	3	\$2,256,000	2	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DFTA	0	\$0	0	\$0	13	\$1,646,346	20	\$42,191,184
DHS	1	\$1,267,904	2	\$7,532,479	0	\$0	4	\$26,317,010
DJJ	0	\$0	1	\$823,635	0	\$0	1	\$100,000
DOC	4	\$720,761	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOHMH	2	\$54,254	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOI	0	\$0	1	\$2,000,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOITT	0	\$0	2	\$4,300,000	1	\$10,000,000	2	\$190,000
DOT	0	\$0	1	\$4,407,312	0	\$0	0	\$0
DSBS	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$273,618
DYCD	33	\$2,022,994	11	\$1,586,591	0	\$0	268	\$27,282,827
HPD	5	\$123,442,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
HRA	31	\$44,211,677	45	\$41,801,416	0	\$0	56	\$53,413,599
OEM	0	\$0	1	\$753,608	0	\$0	4	\$150,000
Total	101	\$193,858,153	66	\$63,205,041	14	\$11,646,346	372	\$169,940,464

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Other								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	1	\$6,629,939	3	\$4,110,499	5	\$861,633	4	\$1,896,923
CCRB	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$11,704
CULT	0	\$0	1	\$24,756	24	\$267,077	12	\$171,121
DCAS	8	\$2,886,543	19	\$1,694,775	19	\$9,305,056	22	\$6,668,801
DCP	17	\$121,199	7	\$47,745	2	\$13,480	0	\$0
DDC	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$869,788	36	\$114,792,403
DEP	16	\$24,779,296	12	\$22,270,193	9	\$9,943,433	12	\$21,420,413
DFTA	0	\$0	5	\$62,448	0	\$0	0	\$0
DHS	1	\$710,274	3	\$408,486	1	\$647,832	1	\$600,000
DJJ	2	\$1,639,000	2	\$5,080,013	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOB	0	\$0	0	\$0	10	\$27,353	0	\$0
DOC	2	\$800,000	0	\$0	6	\$227,097	6	\$160,666
DOF	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	3	\$1,454,766
DOHMH	3	\$142,580	6	\$9,773,060	8	\$3,788,426	21	\$191,416,069
DOI	6	\$27,252	2	\$954	0	\$0	25	\$190,003
DOITT	0	\$0	2	\$305,011	1	\$15,000	5	\$70,249
DORIS	0	\$0	3	\$24,292	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOT	2	\$384,691	0	\$0	2	\$775,000	3	\$18,474,073
DPR	1	\$50,000	11	\$126,890	8	\$166,020	5	\$101,888
DSBS	0	\$0	3	\$73,942	1	\$2,254,622	4	\$9,625,000
DSNY	0	\$0	8	\$135,188	4	\$4,161,059	0	\$0
DYCD	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$8,740	4	\$39,680
FDNY	1	\$1,518,490	1	\$53,674	2	\$288,331	2	\$2,363,700
HPD	0	\$0	12	\$22,576,500	1	\$6,140	3	\$2,320,800
HRA	0	\$0	4	\$3,266,899	3	\$5,870,552	0	\$0
Law	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$6,160	1	\$250,000
LPC	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$15,000
NYPD	0	\$0	26	\$201,500	33	\$269,806	0	\$0
OEM	0	\$0	0	\$0	3	\$236,910	0	\$0
PROB	0	\$0	1	\$792	0	\$0	0	\$0
Total	60	\$39,689,264	131	\$70,237,616	146	\$40,009,516	171	\$372,043,259

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Renewal								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	27	\$150,551,446	305	\$2,091,399,977	250	\$1,741,802,494	34	\$131,705,192
CCRB	0	\$0	1	\$5,977	0	\$0	0	\$0
CJC	16	\$131,369,579	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DCAS	6	\$11,296,391	13	\$24,736,662	23	\$39,585,208	12	\$37,658,566
DCP	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DDC	4	\$7,500,000	5	\$4,000,000	14	\$20,000,000	5	\$10,500,000
DEP	35	\$28,365,009	30	\$64,399,385	21	\$20,896,186	32	\$22,058,718
DFTA	194	\$87,839,067	83	\$35,302,883	109	\$74,888,223	214	\$152,080,212
DHS	21	\$85,268,083	25	\$70,657,768	23	\$87,400,152	15	\$103,404,099
DJJ	7	\$14,586,547	6	\$8,872,723	2	\$2,199,425	0	\$0
DOB	2	\$4,156,535	0	\$0	2	\$2,330,180	2	\$1,812,248
DOC	4	\$2,316,085	12	\$5,048,021	5	\$3,011,842	9	\$5,737,493
DOF	0	\$0	0	\$0	3	\$4,329,866	1	\$3,875,706
DOHMH	115	\$604,500,680	98	\$1,153,080,403	84	\$575,277,954	51	\$1,202,470,758
DOI	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$5,148	0	\$0
DOITT	2	\$11,100,000	8	\$12,487,623	3	\$1,854,275	5	\$2,050,742
DORIS	0	\$0	1	\$15,458	1	\$11,593	0	\$0
DOT	5	\$5,012,372	15	\$23,792,415	34	\$53,617,976	20	\$13,374,526
DPR	31	\$24,800,329	9	\$3,842,644	48	\$59,799,848	24	\$16,234,430
DSBS	9	\$16,866,620	21	\$32,290,053	0	\$0	1	\$6,500,000
DSNY	18	\$203,161,937	15	\$204,323,807	8	\$70,157,329	6	\$76,486,578
DYCD	139	\$19,104,138	107	\$42,189,254	141	\$36,122,730	658	\$69,789,996
FDNY	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
HPD	13	\$10,133,092	6	\$5,467,978	14	\$7,194,487	28	\$8,975,558
HRA	30	\$276,937,845	45	\$125,277,637	67	\$340,658,081	63	\$297,865,498
Law	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$525,000
LPC	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
NYPD	6	\$1,369,928	2	\$3,606,387	4	\$1,472,446	6	\$5,943,858
OEM	1	\$110,000	3	\$182,486	1	\$110,000	1	\$110,000
PROB	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$4,798,895	0	\$0
Total	685	\$1,696,345,683	810	\$3,910,979,541	859	\$3,147,524,338	425	\$1,709,462,690

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Request for Proposal								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	10	\$19,799,643	18	\$114,440,093	16	\$41,131,302	20	\$44,549,882
CULT	0	\$0	1	\$1,424,000	1	\$2,595	3	\$31,395
DCA	0	\$0	1	\$11,000	0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0
DCAS	0	\$0	23	\$4,524,894	0	\$0	2	\$4,200,000
DCP	4	\$2,555,540	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DDC	32	\$258,089,380	46	\$187,459,131	34	\$102,592,774	28	\$160,075,065
DEP	18	\$249,968,991	11	\$71,125,649	11	\$34,309,947	18	\$105,319,088
DFTA	40	\$38,756,943	107	\$69,696,997	55	\$47,277,130	102	\$82,037,592
DHS	14	\$97,647,217	17	\$316,082,603	16	\$96,820,208	44	\$522,231,443
DJJ	1	\$13,219,050	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOB	0	\$0	0	\$0	4	\$989,525	0	\$0
DOC	6	\$9,150,010	1	\$350,000	1	\$2,558,210	0	\$0
DOF	1	\$4,375,532	0	\$0	3	\$220,954	1	\$262,239
DOHMH	27	\$2,412,025,692	36	\$39,945,372	6	\$1,898,512	23	\$379,269,282
DOITT	2	\$59,558,812	4	\$1,006,875,988	6	\$161,211,423	0	\$0
DOT	5	\$19,391,246	9	\$59,197,775	15	\$125,238,719	9	\$35,318,164
DPR	8	\$29,999,087	7	\$24,263,162	1	\$130,000	1	\$23,350
DSBS	3	\$10,019,000	16	\$5,693,829	3	\$6,147,132	6	\$8,659,720
DSNY	3	\$1,852,341,044	5	\$581,381,861	1	\$45,384,289	6	\$76,486,578
DYCD	355	\$307,683,954	109	\$82,865,806	377	\$51,330,506	75	\$10,997,036
FDNY	3	\$18,156,635	1	\$2,674,327	2	\$8,992,688	3	\$85,077,451
HPD	21	\$238,653,835	8	\$3,688,832	1	\$1,392,000	45	\$20,938,826
HRA	22	\$108,505,406	16	\$188,088,080	24	\$89,745,885	12	\$243,430,214
Law	3	\$3,668,000	10	\$301,009	1	\$0	1	\$1,400,000
NYPD	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$2,871,750	3	\$6,407,111
OEM	1	\$1,000,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
PROB	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$25,000	1	\$20,300
TLC	1	\$1,257,947	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Total	580	\$5,755,822,965	446	\$2,760,090,408	580	\$820,270,550	402	\$1,786,714,436

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Required Source or Procurement Method								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	0	\$0	7	\$9,598,616	6	\$1,814,510	0	\$0
CULT	0	\$0	0	\$0	4	\$28,642	0	\$0
DCA	0	\$0	2	\$25,873	0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0
DCAS	3	\$26,300	1	\$25,000	4	\$28,889	0	\$0
DCP	1	\$375,000	1	\$5,500	0	\$0	0	\$0
DEP	5	\$1,204,136	3	\$1,451,285	1	\$219,120	2	\$4,892,761
DFTA	1	\$7,375	2	\$1,999,990	1	\$1,398,822	0	\$0
DHS	23	\$27,659,453	27	\$129,002,906	14	\$18,349,500	22	\$17,734,339
DOB	1	\$35,000	2	\$5,544,651	1	\$49,680	0	\$0
DOC	0	\$0	1	\$936,288	1	\$901,000	2	\$50,000
DOF	1	\$505,412	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOHMH	26	\$57,904,160	55	\$57,168,603	44	\$69,868,007	77	\$171,341,058
DOI	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$71,045	0	\$0
DOT	3	\$2,305,177	2	\$8,910,438	3	\$3,583,946	0	\$0
DSNY	1	\$1,207,170	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DYCD	0	\$0	5	\$630,920	1	\$66,000	1	\$45,000
FDNY	0	\$0	1	\$5,398,249	1	\$2,403,742	0	\$0
HPD	0	\$0	0	\$0	3	\$7,644,704	1	\$5,355,987
HRA	10	\$13,128,386	2	\$2,852,263	12	\$8,585,336	56	\$44,635,019
Law	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	3	\$150,000
NYPD	1	\$1,608,858	0	\$0	1	\$286,990	0	\$0
OEM	1	\$59,200	0	\$0	2	\$46,701	1	\$34,500
PROB	2	\$555,356	1	\$275,000	0	\$0	1	\$249,285
TLC	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$40,199	0	\$0
Total	79	\$106,580,985	112	\$223,825,582	101	\$115,386,834	166	\$244,487,949

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Small Purchase								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	134	\$6,455,691	192	\$6,982,218	181	\$5,245,228	215	\$4,407,083
BIC	1	\$5,264	13	\$145,712	0	\$0	0	\$0
CCHR	3	\$39,120	4	\$42,389	7	\$89,676	19	\$158,455
CCRB	7	\$173,331	15	\$228,011	7	\$148,216	11	\$128,187
CJC	1	\$26,370	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CSC	0	\$0	1	\$6,474	1	\$5,950	0	\$0
CULT	78	\$2,849,661	80	\$2,526,014	69	\$2,549,941	49	\$826,767
DCA	5	\$400,000	35	\$556,883	13	\$169,200	64	\$887,956
DCAS	191	\$6,246,722	205	\$6,094,791	266	\$7,537,096	423	\$11,426,243
DGP	23	\$756,607	28	\$461,796	1	\$6,383	0	\$0
DDC	34	\$829,514	88	\$2,678,755	90	\$2,218,978	89	\$1,639,527
DEP	379	\$12,522,552	361	\$11,724,611	338	\$10,859,277	657	\$16,136,092
DFTA	26	\$1,554,940	41	\$1,162,625	59	\$1,428,045	61	\$1,363,952
DHS	79	\$2,383,372	124	\$2,264,554	103	\$1,470,587	195	\$3,615,312
DJJ	1	\$8,580	15	\$116,930	31	\$967,491	47	\$616,212
DOB	62	\$1,770,604	78	\$2,495,352	54	\$1,190,728	47	\$768,339
DOC	216	\$5,937,513	297	\$7,155,454	354	\$7,105,728	416	\$6,717,179
DOF	37	\$1,009,203	51	\$1,249,360	45	\$1,051,796	64	\$1,013,063
DOHMH	599	\$14,169,284	556	\$11,865,765	642	\$13,905,048	744	\$13,780,866
DOI	2	\$34,850	10	\$179,782	8	\$157,298	13	\$201,768
DOITT	36	\$1,167,417	85	\$2,472,008	69	\$1,660,421	66	\$1,553,119
DORIS	0	\$0	11	\$103,929	7	\$91,488	9	\$80,351
DOT	366	\$11,296,288	351	\$9,543,630	361	\$9,929,145	385	\$7,551,032
DPR	425	\$8,628,037	341	\$7,210,593	299	\$6,288,754	325	\$6,178,182
DSBS	13	\$427,594	17	\$599,159	19	\$929,781	27	\$824,019
DSNY	139	\$6,566,574	150	\$7,935,967	118	\$5,765,800	105	\$4,168,375
DYCD	3	\$58,592	6	\$245,491	15	\$249,308	26	\$416,288
FDNY	331	\$8,925,055	344	\$8,935,850	400	\$9,775,824	457	\$9,001,314
HPD	576	\$10,687,148	335	\$7,283,610	201	\$5,154,768	230	\$5,157,173
HRA	133	\$5,496,933	136	\$4,794,505	122	\$5,351,591	180	\$5,638,400
Law	11	\$411,947	36	\$846,133	19	\$482,362	69	\$1,268,996
LPC	7	\$97,106	16	\$284,378	18	\$393,275	7	\$109,830
NYPD	647	\$13,883,645	680	\$13,948,293	596	\$13,293,918	669	\$11,840,074
OEM	19	\$692,288	32	\$610,098	24	\$479,168	32	\$448,521
PROB	16	\$509,788	21	\$632,090	40	\$818,640	31	\$854,097
TLC	6	\$148,798	19	\$275,592	45	\$529,471	63	\$786,073
Total	4,606	\$126,170,388	4,774	\$123,658,802	4,622	\$117,300,381	5,669	\$117,474,154

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

Sole Source								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	0	\$0.00	1	\$7,200.00	5	\$1,678,953.85	2	\$36,489,464
CCRB	2	\$50,000.00	0	\$0.00	6	\$52,491.73	6	\$56,099
CJC	2	\$4,993,455.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CULT	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	2	\$65,000.00	0	\$0
DCA	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	2	\$23,070.00	2	\$18,548
DCAS	92	\$1,445,816.09	21	\$6,705,393.98	10	\$2,843,902.93	11	\$3,104,404
DCP	2	\$14,815.00	1	\$8,496.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0
DDC	15	\$86,907,424.80	23	\$30,329,104.11	36	\$93,467,591.04	41	\$68,500,846
DEP	30	\$7,713,130.21	23	\$777,432.86	28	\$712,605.66	49	\$4,908,859
DFTA	0	\$0.00	1	\$10,000.00	3	\$14,500.00	0	\$0
DHS	1	\$97,831.00	2	\$164,528.00	1	\$2,401,128.00	0	\$0
DJJ	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	6	\$29,177
DOB	7	\$153,304.90	1	\$75,000.00	2	\$1,621,648.90	1	\$25,000
DOC	6	\$7,873,976.00	4	\$135,000.00	14	\$1,875,600.53	16	\$253,059
DOF	3	\$2,712,566.00	4	\$5,169,813.00	2	\$440,788.00	8	\$2,408,782
DOHMH	43	\$8,902,137.42	66	\$6,220,015.54	81	\$10,156,032.96	44	\$13,658,790
DOI	5	\$41,872.00	0	\$0.00	2	\$23,213.91	0	\$0
DOITT	10	\$80,887,837.59	30	\$193,445,067.97	1	\$116,680.56	0	\$0
DORIS	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	1	\$6,488.13	1	\$339
DOT	1	\$7,145.30	2	\$83,858.00	3	\$47,580.00	4	\$357,631
DPR	148	\$9,796,866.90	113	\$35,158,621.06	29	\$6,294,535.27	40	\$2,769,558
DSBS	1	\$572,000.00	7	\$1,571,696,633.00	6	\$773,338,999.00	7	\$699,325,450
DSNY	0	\$0.00	1	\$1,727,313.00	0	\$0.00	1	\$21,403
DYCD	0	\$0.00	3	\$22,214.64	4	\$36,249.00	19	\$266,735
FDNY	1	\$9,500.00	2	\$1,724,330.00	5	\$351,630.79	0	\$0
HPD	3	\$141,853.71	1	\$99,000.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0
HRA	8	\$1,090,870.14	4	\$8,668,906.00	12	\$250,743.53	4	\$1,019,065
Law	0	\$0.00	7	\$350,114.96	6	\$262,765.75	8	\$1,000,007,729
LPC	1	\$24,576.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0
NYPD	17	\$153,040.64	9	\$2,989,957.78	15	\$1,718,294.79	3	\$12,771,278
OEM	1	\$9,560.00	5	\$41,174.19	1	\$21,200.00	0	\$0
PROB	1	\$14,000.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0
TLC	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	1	\$1,527,000.12	0	\$0
Total	400	\$213,613,579	331	\$1,865,609,174	278	\$899,348,694	273	\$1,845,992,216

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

All Procurement Methods By Agency								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	976	\$263,565,973	1,281	\$3,494,059,130	1,630	\$1,831,381,259	1,370	\$270,666,613
BIC	90	\$155,889	48	\$193,603	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CCHR	24	\$65,754	20	\$61,535	46	\$141,793	108	\$271,779
CCRB	115	\$532,273	135	\$404,298	130	\$316,945	112	\$291,535
CJC	51	\$165,334,953	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CSC	31	\$14,491	58	\$66,018	34	\$43,595	1	\$834
CULT	204	\$3,304,406	151	\$4,602,183	153	\$3,365,361	115	\$1,371,306
DCA	275	\$1,023,644	290	\$1,191,626	237	\$640,919	248	\$1,223,744
DCAS	1,881	\$732,301,428	2,362	\$2,026,544,983	2,946	\$1,010,984,130	3,124	\$574,152,168
DCP	187	\$4,548,688	218	\$943,434	27	\$603,910	1	\$60,000
DDC	1,168	\$978,670,684	1,333	\$770,835,527	1,283	\$704,022,186	1,730	\$884,815,433
DEP	5,530	\$4,618,004,861	5,326	\$1,244,450,222	5,373	\$1,279,884,540	5,739	\$2,024,453,125
DFTA	1,125	\$145,774,633	832	\$176,811,362	632	\$139,836,378	728	\$292,043,368
DHS	814	\$321,311,173	939	\$581,298,405	754	\$304,387,106	1,035	\$741,776,036
DJJ	574	\$37,270,428	568	\$18,284,317	726	\$10,008,295	829	\$30,617,598
DOB	457	\$8,403,942	441	\$10,006,978	588	\$8,593,838	540	\$14,837,616
DOC	1,039	\$71,887,466	1,262	\$73,153,249	1,431	\$29,429,273	1,461	\$31,437,088
DOF	354	\$10,244,242	440	\$24,006,148	534	\$12,726,913	622	\$10,554,532
DOHMH	3,679	\$3,226,361,452	4,030	\$1,365,653,957	4,132	\$749,489,797	4,389	\$2,032,077,593
DOI	141	\$1,392,566	162	\$2,477,521	118	\$650,281	204	\$862,003
DOITT	330	\$502,710,515	480	\$1,818,529,550	528	\$693,477,482	434	\$164,122,615
DORIS	108	\$139,541	97	\$233,786	82	\$216,490	109	\$176,254
DOT	1,572	\$1,032,892,497	1,626	\$411,449,817	2,401	\$602,916,132	2,174	\$585,621,101
DPR	3,821	\$362,345,396	3,939	\$237,448,097	5,266	\$310,583,169	5,310	\$211,579,551
DSBS	247	\$35,607,077	314	\$1,613,008,846	315	\$786,883,162	400	\$725,774,244
DSNY	2,324	\$2,129,384,229	2,639	\$820,480,229	2,858	\$734,338,368	2,697	\$176,254
DYCD	1,821	\$379,746,844	2,328	\$200,200,191	2,946	\$373,062,351	2,476	\$149,780,579
FDNY	1,396	\$145,839,565	1,702	\$92,907,730	1,871	\$114,915,500	1,797	\$180,165,370
HPD	14,618	\$404,286,094	9,060	\$158,625,711	414	\$54,944,196	572	\$68,479,051
HRA	1,350	\$775,365,726	1,273	\$462,717,658	1,379	\$1,310,464,555	1,466	\$724,181,910
Law	790	\$29,295,354	1,452	\$32,066,472	1,846	\$22,139,483	2,773	\$1,029,597,982
LPC	77	\$385,605	78	\$381,927	81	\$499,962	65	\$197,520
NYPD	4,359	\$69,820,012	4,550	\$67,803,245	4,509	\$65,947,168	4,441	\$66,982,758
OEM	303	\$5,468,896	531	\$3,198,889	43	\$1,298,397	490	\$2,061,796
PROB	226	\$2,724,300	298	\$8,542,920	358	\$6,713,826	353	\$1,941,148
TLC	280	\$1,846,672	323	\$687,453	376	\$2,678,293	334	\$1,295,864
Total	52,337	\$16,468,027,268	50,586	\$15,723,327,014	46,047	\$11,167,540,053	48,247	\$11,383,848,185

Note: In all Appendix C tables, CJC data is included only for Fiscal 2008, and BIC data is included beginning with Fiscal 2007.

APPENDIX C – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Method

All Procurement Methods by Method								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
Accelerated	139	\$65,020,982	110	\$21,227,691	132	\$27,895,310	155	\$33,926,594
Amendment Extension	235	\$304,170,259	763	\$453,147,996	397	\$777,127,069	756	\$112,309,804
Competitive Sealed Bid	1,005	\$6,473,366,100	1,017	\$4,116,550,159	1,037	\$3,735,383,780	1,120	\$3,504,383,794
Construction Change Order	1,502	\$395,914,669	1,320	\$320,616,956	1,347	\$207,069,020	2,069	\$386,193,038
Emergency	48	\$20,007,986	130	\$126,454,562	120	\$52,089,511	66	\$29,279,612
Design Change Order	359	\$305,093,528	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Innovative	12	\$2,076,000	6	\$15,699,071	580	\$265,026,658	N/A	N/A
Intergovernmental	2,397	\$469,991,646	2,176	\$1,123,205,518	1,820	\$665,502,928	1,220	\$262,752,720
Line-Item Appropriation	2,021	\$143,926,060	2538	\$121,785,007	2,216	\$119,423,841	1,720	\$78,357,730
Micro Purchase	38,014	\$58,405,983	35,517	\$57,723,773	31,394	\$59,832,518	32,434	\$58,463,800
Negotiated Acquisition	94	\$97,973,039	339	\$349,310,118	404	\$106,702,760	329	\$108,326,353
Negotiated Acquisition Extension	101	\$193,858,153	66	\$63,205,041	14	\$11,646,346	369	\$169,940,464
Other	60	\$39,689,264	131	\$70,237,616	146	\$40,009,516	171	\$372,043,258
Renewal	685	\$1,696,345,683	810	\$3,910,979,541	859	\$3,147,524,338	1,201	\$2,271,093,274
Request for Proposal	580	\$5,755,822,965	446	\$2,760,090,408	580	\$820,270,550	403	\$1,786,734,737
Required Source or Procurement Method	79	\$106,580,985	112	\$223,825,582	101	\$115,386,834	166	\$244,487,948
Small Purchase	4,606	\$126,170,388	4,774	\$123,658,802	4,622	\$117,300,381	5,795	\$119,562,845
Sole Source	400	\$213,613,579	331	\$1,865,609,174	278	\$899,348,694	273	\$1,845,922,213
Total	52,337	\$16,468,027,268	50,586	\$15,723,327,014	46,047	\$11,167,540,053	48,247	\$11,383,848,185

APPENDIX D – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Industry

Architecture/Engineering						
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	3	\$1,194,088	0	\$0	4	\$8,536,700
DCAS	4	\$3,103,801	5	\$2,684,348	3	\$3,145,329
DCP	1	\$7,500	0	\$0	2	\$537,000
DDC	102	\$174,228,580	115	\$171,443,481	36	\$54,324,419
DEP	195	\$320,129,549	68	\$53,759,079	64	\$790,085,109
DFTA	2	\$14,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
DHS	3	\$678,179	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOB	5	\$787,140	4	\$364,545	5	\$607,997
DOC	4	\$4,156,100	2	\$372,150	3	\$66,760
DOHMH	5	\$17,504,308	0	\$0	3	\$176,250
DOITT	1	\$160,530	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOT	51	\$64,746,315	1	\$389,532	6	\$16,497,829
DPR	33	\$24,375,642	1	\$4,000,000	18	\$57,191,040
DSNY	18	\$27,882,748	1	\$5,322,521	3	\$0
FDNY	4	\$11,165,791	0	\$0	1	\$1,114,782
HPD	1	\$14,170	3	\$150,000	7	\$238,823
HRA	2	\$199,999	0	\$0	0	\$0
Law	4	\$1,112,300	0	\$0	5	\$230,253
LPC	1	\$22,700	0	\$0	0	\$0
NYPD	2	\$112,500	2	\$13,500	0	\$0
TLC	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$2,600
Total	441	\$651,595,940	202	\$238,499,155	161	\$932,754,891

APPENDIX D – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Industry

Construction Services						
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	2	\$1,598,150	3	\$127,132	8	\$4,399,645
CULT	4	\$96,445	1	\$25,000	2	\$35,000
DCA	0	\$0	1	\$17,750	0	\$0
DCAS	103	\$37,270,760	111	\$83,815,860	150	\$39,865,771
DDC	600	\$739,703,817	686	\$559,116,107	754	\$639,373,875
DEP	650	\$3,987,938,974	188	\$904,933,462	169	\$290,885,142
DFTA	0	\$0	2	\$118,255	0	\$0
DHS	39	\$7,122,982	35	\$2,208,234	32	\$8,107,820
DOC	16	\$21,819,299	15	\$40,013,552	14	\$6,560,606
DOHMH	1	\$50,000	5	\$896,133	3	\$111,340
DOI	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$337,283
DOITT	0	\$0	1	\$10,700	0	\$24,801,691
DOT	92	\$736,806,007	94	\$161,130,434	160	\$210,295,597
DPR	289	\$255,391,379	476	\$184,171,235	444	\$156,115,839
DSBS	1	\$5,500	2	\$1,410,284,000	0	\$0
DSNY	144	\$24,841,447	168	\$13,460,288	141	\$200,813,868
FDNY	25	\$82,819,333	13	\$717,745	27	\$6,288,357
HPD	512	\$10,037,462	4,861	\$102,578,683	142	\$14,333,119
HRA	9	\$15,247,713	6	\$12,699,405	6	\$4,975,965
LPC	9	\$216,000	15	\$279,278	18	\$393,275
NYPD	23	\$3,115,880	36	\$4,892,235	40	\$4,169,896
PROB	2	\$63,155	1	\$9,300	1	\$25,000
Total	2,522	\$5,924,153,453	6,720	\$3,481,504,788	2,111	\$1,611,889,090

APPENDIX D – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Industry

Goods						
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	33	\$1,163,813	114	\$2,130,877	117	\$1,826,989
BIC	4	\$23,090	0	\$0	0	\$0
CCHR	0	\$0	1	\$14,400	4	\$41,934
CCRB	8	\$131,746	14	\$140,023	7	\$72,240
CSC	0	\$0	1	\$6,474	1	\$5,950
CULT	86	\$2,917,829	95	\$2,724,479	100	\$2,982,997
DCA	2	\$12,044	27	\$483,684	17	\$228,139
DCAS	849	\$642,367,898	891	\$900,774,210	942	\$919,391,525
DCP	32	\$1,016,325	20	\$262,168	0	\$0
DDC	77	\$12,948,094	51	\$4,488,013	61	\$7,165,311
DEP	632	\$18,538,956	750	\$23,922,388	750	\$13,451,578
DFTA	14	\$241,780	33	\$734,935	14	\$173,860
DHS	87	\$1,761,083	95	\$1,391,041	108	\$1,490,757
DJJ	1	\$8,580	468	\$803,069	21	\$168,397
DOB	73	\$1,103,039	80	\$1,496,480	119	\$1,255,061
DOC	260	\$12,890,328	283	\$5,734,424	318	\$6,806,552
DOF	28	\$675,889	255	\$1,998,067	159	\$967,809
DOHMH	494	\$15,780,335	463	\$11,432,925	585	\$16,150,147
DOI	18	\$83,383	38	\$144,516	35	\$0
DOITT	44	\$19,133,107	85	\$7,633,330	90	\$0
DORIS	0	\$0	8	\$64,413	6	\$89,019
DOT	274	\$10,325,566	253	\$5,817,522	283	\$24,299,376
DPR	833	\$7,416,715	2,443	\$9,305,307	2,633	\$12,356,135
DSBS	4	\$65,125	10	\$288,494	10	\$7,198,688
DSNY	94	\$19,083,300	98	\$5,374,212	112	\$11,507,717
DYCD	7	\$100,802	3	\$113,125	14	\$220,014
FDNY	323	\$7,098,260	402	\$7,940,527	441	\$14,965,378
HPD	219	\$2,302,319	248	\$1,682,552	80	\$1,023,503
HRA	223	\$6,057,530	231	\$9,840,982	178	\$5,434,570
Law	15	\$264,120	23	\$352,469	36	\$845,113
LPC	4	\$41,417	6	\$23,759	0	\$0
NYPD	879	\$15,190,915	3,233	\$25,179,196	3,236	\$27,234,398
OEM	18	\$407,145	26	\$778,667	27	\$653,923
PROB	89	\$483,751	31	\$255,664	25	\$417,114
TLC	7	\$166,398	111	\$330,193	149	\$524,859
Total	5,731	\$799,800,683	10,890	\$1,033,662,583	10,678	\$1,078,949,053

APPENDIX D – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Industry

Human Services						
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	98	\$220,697,276	340	\$2,221,373,768	297	\$1,792,396,416
CJC	51	\$165,334,953	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CULT	0	\$0	5	\$112,500	8	\$207,108
DCAS	0	\$0	1	\$3,606	0	\$0
DDC	0	\$0	1	\$720,294	7	\$90,077
DEP	3	\$138,003	0	\$0	0	\$0
DFTA	613	\$138,773,485	649	\$172,416,209	517	\$138,136,853
DHS	73	\$226,147,702	87	\$556,386,540	56	\$242,652,154
DJJ	22	\$36,336,518	11	\$17,187,203	14	\$8,056,537
DOB	1	\$1,606	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOC	14	\$7,618,012	6	\$4,608,000	3	\$1,115,750
DOHMH	361	\$720,018,522	435	\$253,619,149	405	\$701,488,015
DPR	65	\$1,706,892	115	\$1,736,546	54	\$715,635
DSBS	49	\$33,945,320	38	\$34,785,386	19	\$43,625,207
DYCD	1,654	\$374,771,661	2,123	\$195,490,506	2,652	\$368,475,368
FDNY	1	\$750,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
HPD	113	\$14,675,183	96	\$10,344,057	53	\$1,559,688
HRA	214	\$613,000,095	162	\$375,959,226	247	\$532,005,002
NYPD	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$83,000
OEM	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$6,125
PROB	1	\$275,000	3	\$5,094,895	4	\$4,873,895
TLC	0	\$0	3	\$2,746	0	\$0
Total	3,333	\$2,554,190,228	4,076	\$3,849,840,630	4,338	\$3,835,486,829

APPENDIX D – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Industry

Professional Services						
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	58	\$12,757,981	98	\$30,748,164	93	\$6,965,632
CCRB	0	\$0	4	\$33,857	2	\$16,201
CULT	1	\$20,000	1	\$1,424,000	0	\$0
DCA	5	\$400,000	3	\$34,000	2	\$34,067
DCAS	15	\$971,154	35	\$18,746,666	31	\$26,203,255
DCP	7	\$3,062,060	10	\$83,411	3	\$19,301
DDC	15	\$47,938,591	64	\$28,866,015	13	\$1,193,734
DEP	41	\$166,605,814	72	\$129,458,134	54	\$81,945,850
DFTA	25	\$1,225,055	74	\$1,134,282	79	\$1,094,695
DHS	3	\$750,274	20	\$1,301,717	17	\$4,328,615
DJJ	0	\$0	7	\$83,682	2	\$509,100
DOB	9	\$1,116,040	28	\$1,010,663	16	\$3,615,277
DOC	10	\$2,065,675	8	\$575,089	20	\$2,026,996
DOF	7	\$5,554,558	3	\$4,766,800	11	\$865,957
DOHMH	105	\$46,300,612	85	\$1,059,297,761	101	\$18,540,930
DOI	4	\$1,098,710	4	\$2,025,502	2	\$113,280
DOITT	22	\$261,141,527	45	\$1,730,723,511	50	\$650,842,491
DORIS	0	\$0	4	\$46,774	2	\$23,629
DOT	16	\$16,585,509	46	\$69,354,452	32	\$144,276,475
DPR	77	\$25,224,190	25	\$28,235,311	35	\$4,361,141
DSBS	8	\$917,944	36	\$167,162,399	14	\$466,568,053
DSNY	15	\$1,161,600	37	\$11,461,917	36	\$4,809,842
DYCD	5	\$3,318,036	5	\$1,530,620	15	\$3,779,554
FDNY	8	\$17,809,917	14	\$13,418,384	14	\$20,558,795
HPD	33	\$360,332,061	43	\$25,728,660	61	\$9,278,719
HRA	95	\$56,234,790	75	\$29,331,326	101	\$46,926,474
Law	70	\$21,813,667	265	\$25,705,428	440	\$16,960,932
LPC	1	\$24,576	1	\$5,100	0	\$0
NYPD	27	\$30,547,964	9	\$12,753,661	16	\$3,634,764
OEM	10	\$3,555,950	21	\$1,436,767	6	\$516,902
PROB	3	\$996,200	5	\$204,530	12	\$348,276
TLC	1	\$1,257,947	4	\$2,480	16	\$1,575,178
Total	696	\$1,090,788,400	1,151	\$3,396,691,063	1,296	\$1,521,934,114

APPENDIX D – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Industry

Standardized Services						
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	71	\$24,484,946	91	\$1,238,232,376	97	\$15,153,028
CCHR	3	\$39,120	3	\$27,989	3	\$47,742
CCRB	9	\$307,794	8	\$125,792	14	\$144,465
CULT	4	\$48,634	8	\$210,907	4	\$45,784
DCA	1	\$6,000	20	\$193,421	4	\$22,028
DCAS	93	\$47,263,120	134	\$1,018,633,406	79	\$20,086,764
DCP	12	\$271,166	12	\$324,462	1	\$6,000
DDC	8	\$3,180,461	20	\$5,508,341	18	\$1,208,735
DEP	250	\$114,103,565	240	\$122,062,762	148	\$93,545,201
DFTA	13	\$4,408,713	21	\$2,294,245	17	\$424,494
DHS	50	\$83,879,753	47	\$18,966,292	25	\$47,073,506
DJJ	0	\$0	3	\$10,694	5	\$41,719
DOB	30	\$4,937,639	19	\$6,733,379	15	\$2,590,522
DOC	52	\$21,788,487	87	\$20,145,889	81	\$11,097,740
DOF	13	\$3,470,999	21	\$17,090,548	24	\$10,449,545
DOHMH	158	\$2,420,859,351	200	\$34,552,624	76	\$6,786,232
DOI	8	\$61,063	8	\$144,482	6	\$88,145
DOITT	48	\$221,746,464	74	\$79,508,110	34	\$17,047,677
DORIS	0	\$0	4	\$35,719	2	\$17,893
DOT	140	\$201,619,032	161	\$172,025,397	148	\$203,942,829
DPR	135	\$43,711,935	165	\$8,857,917	93	\$75,893,832
DSBS	3	\$260,025	5	\$29,839	4	\$269,028,359
DSNY	66	\$2,053,356,835	102	\$781,680,140	57	\$512,921,800
DYCD	8	\$1,282,330	11	\$2,721,893	14	\$149,835
FDNY	59	\$23,778,130	91	\$68,191,607	82	\$69,170,757
HPD	41	\$9,493,415	3,367	\$17,667,689	69	\$28,504,755
HRA	93	\$83,461,210	95	\$33,778,083	95	\$719,843,286
Law	25	\$5,022,330	45	\$3,945,066	51	\$1,999,825
NYPD	179	\$14,426,930	879	\$24,539,952	839	\$30,424,724
OEM	12	\$1,074,719	14	\$302,820	9	\$121,447
PROB	25	\$772,696	22	\$2,751,456	18	\$727,956
TLC	0	\$0	69	\$175,666	37	\$287,420
Total	1,609	\$5,389,116,862	6,046	\$3,681,468,966	2,169	\$2,138,894,045

APPENDIX D – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Industry

Uncategorized Micropurchases						
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	711	\$1,669,720	635	\$1,446,812	1,014	\$2,102,849
BIC	86	\$132,800	0	\$0	0	\$0
CCHR	21	\$26,634	16	\$19,146	39	\$52,117
CCRB	98	\$92,733	109	\$104,625	107	\$84,038
CSC	31	\$14,491	57	\$59,544	33	\$37,645
CULT	109	\$221,498	41	\$105,297	39	\$94,472
DCA	267	\$605,601	239	\$462,771	214	\$356,686
DCAS	817	\$1,324,695	1,185	\$1,886,887	1,741	\$2,291,487
DCP	135	\$191,637	176	\$273,393	21	\$41,609
DDC	366	\$671,141	396	\$693,277	394	\$666,036
DEP	3,759	\$10,549,999	4,008	\$10,314,398	4,188	\$9,971,659
DFTA	458	\$1,111,601	53	\$113,436	5	\$6,477
DHS	559	\$971,200	655	\$1,044,581	516	\$734,253
DJJ	551	\$925,330	79	\$199,669	684	\$1,232,541
DOB	338	\$449,329	310	\$401,911	433	\$524,981
DOC	683	\$1,549,565	861	\$1,704,144	992	\$1,754,869
DOF	306	\$542,796	161	\$150,733	340	\$443,601
DOHMH	2,555	\$5,848,324	2,842	\$5,855,365	2,959	\$6,236,883
DOI	111	\$149,410	112	\$163,022	75	\$111,573
DOITT	215	\$528,887	275	\$653,898	354	\$785,624
DORIS	108	\$139,541	81	\$86,879	72	\$85,949
DOT	999	\$2,810,069	1,070	\$2,732,479	1,772	\$3,604,026
DPR	2,389	\$4,518,642	714	\$1,141,780	1,989	\$3,904,548
DSBS	182	\$413,163	223	\$458,727	268	\$462,856
DSNY	1,987	\$3,058,300	2,233	\$3,181,150	2,509	\$4,285,140
DYCD	147	\$274,015	186	\$344,046	251	\$437,581
FDNY	976	\$2,418,134	1,182	\$2,639,467	1,306	\$2,817,432
HPD	13,699	\$7,431,484	442	\$474,069	2	\$5,588
HRA	714	\$1,164,388	704	\$1,108,637	752	\$1,279,258
Law	676	\$1,082,936	1,119	\$2,063,510	1,314	\$2,103,360
LPC	62	\$80,912	56	\$73,790	63	\$106,687
NYPD	3,249	\$6,425,822	391	\$424,702	377	\$400,386
OEM	263	\$431,082	470	\$680,634	0	\$0
PROB	106	\$133,497	236	\$227,076	298	\$321,585
TLC	272	\$422,327	136	\$176,369	173	\$288,236
Total	38,005	\$58,381,703	21,453	\$41,466,225	25,294	\$47,632,030

APPENDIX E – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Size of Contract

Under \$100K								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	872	\$8,695,756	901	\$9,677,166	1,305	\$8,809,305	1,272	\$8,038,726
BIC	90	\$155,889	48	\$193,603	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CCHR	24	\$65,754	20	\$61,535	46	\$141,793	108	\$271,779
CCRB	115	\$532,273	135	\$404,298	130	\$316,945	112	\$291,535
CJC	5	\$214,692	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CSC	31	\$14,491	58	\$66,018	34	\$43,595	1	\$834
CULT	204	\$3,304,406	150	\$3,178,183	153	\$3,365,361	115	\$1,371,306
DCA	275	\$1,023,644	290	\$1,191,626	237	\$640,919	248	\$1,223,744
DCAS	1,511	\$17,495,600	1,884	\$21,820,494	2,504	\$21,898,405	2,701	\$31,551,449
DCP	181	\$1,228,300	217	\$835,361	26	\$126,910	1	\$60,000
DDC	814	\$14,548,097	1,006	\$16,284,236	1,016	\$16,020,509	1,369	\$18,013,152
DEP	5,028	\$47,728,714	5,099	\$34,817,008	5,166	\$31,064,883	5,405	\$41,984,844
DFTA	864	\$9,855,361	566	\$10,323,800	437	\$8,242,009	364	\$7,578,780
DHS	712	\$5,355,544	841	\$4,951,792	719	\$2,230,758	815	\$2,020,305
DJJ	556	\$1,184,164	558	\$1,102,114	581	\$2,668,560	537	\$1,930,549
DOB	449	\$2,908,848	437	\$3,345,782	1,404	\$10,282,046	1,433	\$9,335,702
DOC	999	\$8,676,073	1,228	\$10,114,596	525	\$2,268,142	614	\$2,216,451
DOF	348	\$1,769,828	432	\$2,019,478	3,915	\$28,389,306	4,193	\$29,132,763
DOHMH	3,452	\$29,813,603	3,765	\$27,605,085	672	\$3,891,612	915	\$5,660,325
DOI	140	\$392,566	161	\$477,521	118	\$650,281	203	\$665,443
DOITT	289	\$2,892,557	415	\$4,721,650	492	\$3,773,332	378	\$3,419,256
DORIS	108	\$139,541	97	\$233,786	82	\$216,490	109	\$176,254
DOT	1,434	\$16,100,643	1,517	\$14,415,847	2,233	\$16,489,488	2,013	\$13,711,017
DPR	3,572	\$21,918,245	3,746	\$22,589,972	5,039	\$22,426,630	5,120	\$23,185,897
DSBS	218	\$2,328,732	266	\$2,058,734	294	\$1,483,391	382	\$1,397,906
DSNY	2,259	\$12,168,182	2,598	\$14,618,715	2,803	\$12,634,538	2,638	\$10,960,841
DYCD	1,378	\$29,153,022	1,981	\$35,200,966	1,979	\$48,394,125	2,162	\$52,176,985
FDNY	1,377	\$12,488,287	1,671	\$13,568,849	1,839	\$15,200,935	1,767	\$12,888,856
HPD	14,554	\$21,786,872	8,985	\$19,079,300	358	\$9,931,274	472	\$9,783,873
HRA	1,083	\$10,554,139	1,075	\$10,002,081	1,135	\$11,465,606	1,234	\$11,213,090
Law	752	\$4,220,729	1,415	\$8,632,971	1,820	\$9,979,456	2,750	\$11,504,791
LPC	77	\$385,605	78	\$381,927	81	\$499,962	65	\$197,520
NYPD	4,338	\$26,756,049	4,511	\$26,654,006	4,481	\$25,226,758	4,405	\$22,603,400
OEM	297	\$1,477,946	526	\$1,679,281	40	\$738,409	487	\$1,052,414
PROB	222	\$1,187,743	295	\$1,281,884	356	\$1,584,493	352	\$1,691,863
TLC	279	\$588,725	323	\$687,453	375	\$1,151,293	334	\$1,295,864
Total	48,907	\$319,110,623	47,295	\$324,277,115	42,395	\$322,247,521	45,074	\$338,607,514

APPENDIX E – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Size of Contract

\$100K - \$1M								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	55	\$28,123,243	52	\$28,355,139	93	\$43,349,216	37	\$13,634,550
CJC	24	\$9,224,408	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DCAS	264	\$106,087,375	329	\$115,384,913	317	\$127,673,720	324	\$111,519,242
DCP	5	\$2,064,847	1	\$108,073	1	\$477,000	0	\$0
DDC	216	\$81,899,890	183	\$68,255,852	148	\$57,803,834	192	\$79,622,663
DEP	345	\$119,327,129	119	\$50,102,479	101	\$39,785,512	216	\$79,571,548
DFTA	224	\$73,274,646	213	\$79,999,071	156	\$63,349,404	273	\$112,711,847
DHS	46	\$20,564,940	34	\$12,872,722	5	\$3,112,925	4	\$1,711,885
DJJ	10	\$4,123,081	5	\$2,299,131	5	\$2,409,210	0	\$0
DOB	6	\$1,338,559	3	\$1,141,545	24	\$12,424,098	23	\$10,027,953
DOC	22	\$8,797,008	23	\$12,123,626	4	\$1,100,468	6	\$2,571,251
DOF	4	\$1,515,738	3	\$1,144,013	142	\$53,197,665	114	\$53,446,896
DOHMH	135	\$54,674,337	173	\$76,592,387	37	\$17,710,448	54	\$23,126,092
DOI	1	\$1,000,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$196,560
DOITT	11	\$2,181,865	25	\$9,560,337	16	\$5,713,743	13	\$5,197,450
DOT	78	\$29,857,654	56	\$22,921,180	91	\$34,886,708	85	\$29,069,506
DPR	158	\$75,008,138	137	\$59,336,729	170	\$74,415,164	156	\$71,637,105
DSBS	24	\$5,713,021	39	\$15,282,606	15	\$5,604,149	3	\$1,424,618
DSNY	35	\$13,097,936	18	\$4,794,526	33	\$11,106,236	30	\$9,260,909
DYCD	261	\$92,034,475	317	\$116,561,926	927	\$276,459,748	303	\$74,677,092
FDNY	8	\$4,945,612	13	\$6,933,872	15	\$6,729,100	16	\$5,618,853
HPD	46	\$16,433,111	55	\$21,645,082	45	\$16,474,756	86	\$20,455,264
HRA	107	\$51,824,672	113	\$49,598,374	112	\$47,363,343	129	\$51,368,286
Law	30	\$9,645,510	28	\$8,537,048	25	\$7,160,027	16	\$4,348,976
NYPD	14	\$4,946,997	29	\$9,761,621	18	\$5,728,083	23	\$8,289,308
OEM	5	\$2,390,950	5	\$1,519,607	3	\$559,988	3	\$1,009,382
PROB	4	\$1,536,556	1	\$275,000	1	\$330,438	1	\$249,285
Total	2,138	\$821,631,699	1,974	\$775,106,859	2,504	\$914,924,981	2,108	\$770,746,521

APPENDIX E – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Size of Contract

\$1M - \$3M								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	29	\$52,751,952	156	\$289,404,182	127	\$227,258,552	44	\$85,573,616
CJC	17	\$34,467,232	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CULT	0	\$0	1	\$1,424,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
DCAS	56	\$91,281,131	82	\$142,760,288	69	\$118,421,718	56	\$99,107,361
DCP	1	\$1,255,540	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DDC	68	\$128,899,693	56	\$109,842,887	70	\$131,027,712	109	\$244,889,671
DEP	73	\$123,452,610	51	\$87,880,486	55	\$100,668,702	55	\$96,032,026
DFTA	36	\$58,844,626	52	\$83,245,939	37	\$55,716,441	81	\$127,637,857
DHS	24	\$39,795,239	21	\$38,399,990	2	\$4,664,612	10	\$26,885,408
DJJ	3	\$6,179,291	2	\$3,800,412	2	\$3,516,068	1	\$1,738,102
DOB	2	\$4,156,535	0	\$0	3	\$6,723,129	4	\$8,932,433
DOC	12	\$20,866,975	7	\$11,279,931	5	\$9,358,302	1	\$1,891,124
DOF	1	\$2,583,144	2	\$4,500,858	56	\$94,414,544	51	\$80,227,430
DOHMH	45	\$68,883,185	69	\$113,343,147	21	\$40,346,519	23	\$35,418,061
DOI	0	\$0	1	\$2,000,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOITT	8	\$13,882,456	14	\$30,454,230	8	\$14,933,852	37	\$108,641,945
DOT	26	\$47,886,043	29	\$51,898,021	39	\$74,418,948	39	\$67,447,406
DPR	66	\$116,135,558	42	\$70,945,488	33	\$52,743,034	30	\$49,312,462
DSBS	1	\$2,500,000	0	\$0	1	\$2,254,622	8	\$13,819,720
DSNY	7	\$10,845,626	5	\$8,535,316	5	\$8,655,680	9	\$15,106,571
DYCD	179	\$248,092,717	30	\$48,437,298	40	\$48,208,478	10	\$12,426,502
FDNY	2	\$3,099,402	10	\$18,801,379	8	\$15,336,347	6	\$10,732,847
HPD	6	\$9,722,511	9	\$15,160,375	6	\$10,805,141	10	\$14,312,587
HRA	98	\$175,148,760	47	\$88,549,647	61	\$114,706,933	60	\$99,352,141
Law	7	\$12,205,115	9	\$14,896,454	0	\$0	5	\$9,470,000
NYPD	3	\$5,753,048	5	\$8,881,464	8	\$14,094,107	10	\$15,761,988
PROB	0	\$0	1	\$2,187,142	0	\$0	0	\$0
TLC	1	\$1,257,947	0	\$0	1	\$1,527,000	0	\$0
Total	772	\$1,281,546,336	701	\$1,246,628,934	657	\$1,149,800,443	659	\$1,224,717,256

APPENDIX E – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Size of Contract

\$3M - \$25M								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	19	\$131,723,147	157	\$1,267,332,591	86	\$754,665,307	15	\$84,120,390
CJC	3	\$10,207,154	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DCAS	45	\$363,193,886	60	\$461,265,717	50	\$414,050,820	41	\$277,990,024
DDC	64	\$494,354,979	86	\$511,006,981	44	\$319,776,235	59	\$442,289,946
DEP	68	\$466,138,857	47	\$339,287,308	42	\$337,712,430	51	\$438,651,625
DFTA	1	\$3,800,000	1	\$3,242,552	2	\$12,528,524	10	\$44,114,884
DHS	32	\$255,595,449	39	\$361,371,235	0	\$0	0	\$0
DJJ	5	\$25,783,892	3	\$11,082,660	0	\$0	2	\$11,168,964
DOB	0	\$0	1	\$5,519,651	0	\$0	1	\$3,141,000
DOC	6	\$33,547,410	4	\$39,635,095	0	\$0	1	\$3,875,706
DOF	1	\$4,375,532	3	\$16,341,800	18	\$102,488,282	28	\$179,999,939
DOHMH	43	\$268,349,141	22	\$141,016,646	22	\$182,215,625	36	\$321,975,112
DOITT	16	\$124,144,552	17	\$157,177,342	8	\$104,039,314	6	\$46,863,964
DOT	32	\$292,452,907	22	\$195,873,490	35	\$300,516,744	35	\$254,231,065
DPR	25	\$149,283,456	14	\$84,575,908	23	\$121,815,049	3	\$13,238,118
DSBS	4	\$25,065,324	5	\$37,828,873	2	\$11,905,000	5	\$43,152,000
DSNY	19	\$190,511,877	12	\$96,539,057	8	\$118,932,782	13	\$164,253,085
DYCD	3	\$10,466,630	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$10,500,000
FDNY	8	\$71,306,366	8	\$53,603,631	9	\$77,649,118	6	\$54,938,811
HPD	7	\$165,550,000	10	\$69,953,954	5	\$17,733,025	4	\$23,927,327
HRA	59	\$331,644,585	35	\$212,522,944	66	\$368,236,819	38	\$249,461,191
Law	1	\$3,224,000	0	\$0	1	\$5,000,000	1	\$4,374,216
NYPD	4	\$32,363,918	5	\$22,506,154	2	\$20,898,221	3	\$20,328,063
PROB	0	\$0	1	\$4,798,895	1	\$4,798,895	0	\$0
Total	465	\$3,453,083,063	552	\$9,284,831,621	424	\$3,274,962,188	359	\$2,692,595,430

APPENDIX E – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Procurement by Size of Contract

Over \$25M								
Agency	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	1	\$42,271,876	15	\$1,899,290,051	19	\$797,298,879	2	\$79,299,332
CJC	2	\$111,221,467	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DCAS	4	\$153,824,673	7	\$1,285,313,571	6	\$328,939,467	2	\$53,984,093
DDC	6	\$258,968,025	2	\$65,445,571	5	\$179,393,897	1	\$100,000,000
DEP	16	\$3,861,357,550	10	\$732,362,941	9	\$770,653,012	12	\$1,368,213,082
DHS	0	\$0	4	\$163,702,666	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOF	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$471,000,000	3	\$1,689,270,565
DOHMH	4	\$2,804,641,185	1	\$1,007,096,692	2	\$60,222,902	7	\$355,596,446
DOITT	6	\$359,609,085	9	\$1,616,615,990	4	\$565,017,241	0	\$0
DOT	2	\$646,595,249	2	\$126,341,279	3	\$176,604,244	2	\$221,162,108
DPR	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$39,138,292	1	\$54,205,968
DSBS	0	\$0	4	\$1,557,838,633	3	\$765,636,000	2	\$665,980,000
DSNY	4	\$1,902,760,608	6	\$695,992,614	9	\$583,009,131	7	\$360,796,664
FDNY	1	\$53,999,898	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$95,986,003
HPD	5	\$190,793,600	1	\$32,787,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
HRA	3	\$206,193,569	3	\$102,044,613	5	\$768,691,854	5	\$312,787,203
Law	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$999,900,000
Total	54	\$10,592,236,784	64	\$4,092,482,484	67	\$5,505,604,919	47	\$6,357,181,464

APPENDIX F – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Franchise and Concession Revenue by Agency

Franchise Revenue						
Franchise Type	DOITT		DOT		% of Annual Total	
	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2007
Cable Television	\$101,214,639	\$91,328,341	N/A	N/A	61%	71%
Street Furniture	N/A	N/A	\$26,951,135	\$21,299,000	16%	16%
Other Telecommunications	\$33,906,121	\$14,248,643	N/A	N/A	21%	11%
Miscellaneous Utilities	N/A	N/A	\$2,061,985	\$2,000,973	1%	2%
Transportation	N/A	N/A	\$645,725	\$533,416	<1%	<1%
Revenue by Agency	\$135,120,760	\$105,576,984	\$29,658,845	\$23,833,389	100%	100%
% of Annual Total	82%	82%	18%	18%		

Concession Revenue										
Agency	Food-Related		Merchandise & Marketing		Occupancy/Parking/Other		Sports, Recreation & Events		Total	
	Fiscal 08	Fiscal 07	Fiscal 08	Fiscal 07	Fiscal 08	Fiscal 07	Fiscal 08	Fiscal 07	Fiscal 08	Fiscal 07
DCAS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$481,100	\$504,193	\$0	\$0	\$481,100	\$504,193
DOT	\$221,809	\$178,914	\$0	\$4,848	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,475	\$221,809	\$186,237
DPR	\$15,664,258	\$15,642,000	\$2,663,688	\$1,873,000	\$6,584,765	\$5,655,000	\$13,907,407	\$15,864,000	\$38,820,118	\$39,034,000
EDC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$692,247	\$2,976,653	\$0	\$0	\$692,247	\$2,976,653
HPD	\$45,000	\$46,924	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,000	\$46,924
NYC & Co.	\$0	\$0	\$5,084,133	\$4,813,302	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,084,133	\$4,813,302
OMB	\$2,088	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,088	\$1,500
Total	\$15,933,155	\$15,869,338	\$7,747,821	\$6,691,150	\$7,758,112	\$9,135,846	\$13,907,407	\$15,866,475	\$45,346,495	\$47,562,809
% of Annual Total	35%	33%	17%	14%	17%	19%	31%	33%	100%	100%

APPENDIX G – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Competitiveness in Purchasing by Competitive Sealed Bid

Goods																		
Agency	Fiscal 2008						Fiscal 2007						Fiscal 2006					
	All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses				All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses				All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses			
	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All
DCAS	329	\$561,022,415	307	93%	\$511,810,414	91%	452	\$829,063,686	425	94%	\$788,295,503	95%	438	\$868,864,867	417	95%	\$838,661,501	97%
DEP	1	\$3,039,900	1	100%	\$3,039,900	100%	1	\$10,000,000	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
DHS	2	\$304,988	1	50%	\$279,250	92%	1	\$253,550	1	100%	\$253,550	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
DOC	1	\$345,152	1	100%	\$345,152	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
DOITT	2	\$17,900,000	0	0%	\$0	0%	4	\$927,654	4	100%	\$927,654	100%	1	\$230,000	1	100%	\$230,000	100%
DOT	2	\$4,000,347	2	100%	\$4,000,347	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	2	\$10,341,124	0	0%	\$0	0%
DSNY	1	\$1,487,500	1	100%	\$1,487,500	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
Total	338	\$588,100,302	313	93%	\$520,962,563	89%	458	\$840,244,890	430	94%	\$789,476,708	94%	441	\$879,435,991	418	95%	\$838,891,501	95%

Construction Services																		
Agency	Fiscal 2008						Fiscal 2007						Fiscal 2006					
	All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses				All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses				All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses			
	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All
ACS	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	3	\$4,291,818	3	100%	\$4,291,818	100%
DCAS	10	\$25,800,950	8	80%	\$22,800,950	88%	22	\$56,667,588	11	50%	\$23,124,022	41%	17	\$32,379,782	12	71%	\$15,955,475	49%
DDC	88	\$414,804,413	85	97%	\$406,039,095	98%	92	\$414,819,400	87	95%	\$400,964,028	97%	102	\$437,815,664	95	93%	\$429,097,632	98%
DEP	50	\$3,831,900,080	28	56%	\$574,113,207	15%	46	\$818,616,794	28	61%	\$530,273,035	65%	52	\$246,996,075	41	79%	\$214,368,307	87%
DHS	12	\$5,528,014	12	100%	\$5,528,014	100%	7	\$1,561,030	5	71%	\$1,015,640	65%	22	\$7,675,372	17	77%	\$7,285,337	95%
DOC	9	\$24,564,205	5	56%	\$11,727,787	48%	9	\$39,778,667	4	44%	\$22,256,817	56%	7	\$3,689,885	4	57%	\$2,569,085	70%
DOT	12	\$690,840,139	11	92%	\$78,372,617	11%	3	\$107,437,797	3	100%	\$107,437,797	100%	12	\$145,787,654	6	50%	\$122,083,232	84%
DPR	127	\$195,446,579	103	81%	\$161,056,975	82%	124	\$117,624,559	114	92%	\$108,758,684	92%	122	\$115,637,069	102	84%	\$100,229,157	87%
DSNY	11	\$15,419,341	10	91%	\$9,580,841	62%	3	\$7,850,654	3	100%	\$7,850,654	100%	6	\$188,656,349	5	83%	\$188,318,349	100%
FDNY	3	\$72,960,410	2	67%	\$71,379,498	98%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	1	\$308,813	1	100%	\$308,813	100%
HPD	1	\$146,333	1	100%	\$146,333	100%	11	\$13,530,053	4	36%	\$4,831,368	36%	4	\$2,200,915	4	100%	\$2,200,915	100%
HRA	3	\$12,773,350	3	100%	\$12,773,350	100%	1	\$11,688,920	1	100%	\$11,688,920	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
NYPD	6	\$2,558,186	4	67%	\$953,490	37%	10	\$3,969,731	9	90%	\$3,242,731	82%	5	\$2,556,724	5	100%	\$2,556,724	100%
Total	332	\$5,292,742,000	272	82%	\$1,354,472,157	26%	328	\$1,593,545,193	269	82%	\$1,221,443,696	77%	353	\$1,183,704,301	295	84%	\$1,089,264,844	92%

APPENDIX G – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Competitiveness in Purchasing by Competitive Sealed Bid

Standardized Services																		
Agency	Fiscal 2008						Fiscal 2007						Fiscal 2006					
	All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses				All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses				All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses			
	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All
ACS	5	\$14,665,169	3	60%	\$3,066,969	21%	17	\$1,225,546,350	12	71%	\$1,217,568,108	99%	22	\$6,549,251	10	45%	\$3,141,100	48%
DCAS	7	\$10,550,000	6	86%	\$9,550,000	91%	15	\$145,102,217	11	73%	\$143,752,217	99%	3	\$2,250,000	0	0%	\$0	0%
DDC	3	\$3,116,900	1	33%	\$500,000	16%	1	\$1,570,000	1	100%	\$1,570,000	100%	1	\$1,000,000	1	100%	\$1,000,000	100%
DEP	31	\$82,187,173	13	42%	\$23,734,777	29%	44	\$72,469,483	26	59%	\$45,906,243	63%	25	\$72,246,292	11	44%	\$18,316,724	25%
DHS	13	\$63,343,892	7	54%	\$33,855,178	53%	8	\$1,183,234	5	63%	\$674,571	57%	8	\$32,437,004	5	63%	\$31,580,355	97%
DOC	3	\$6,882,790	2	67%	\$1,921,790	28%	2	\$8,142,029	1	50%	\$6,814,529	84%	2	\$2,110,114	2	100%	\$2,110,114	100%
DOF	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	3	\$5,218,904	3	100%	\$5,218,904	100%
DOHMH	9	\$17,280,259	4	44%	\$2,006,756	12%	4	\$6,899,931	4	100%	\$6,899,931	100%	3	\$1,548,625	2	67%	\$1,328,625	86%
DOITT	1	\$83,234,878	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	3	\$2,073,330	3	100%	\$2,073,330	100%
DOP	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	1	\$330,438	1	100%	\$330,438	100%
DOT	20	\$186,999,806	8	40%	\$82,066,785	44%	21	\$137,012,891	12	57%	\$80,260,547	59%	32	\$188,080,234	23	72%	\$105,437,836	56%
DPR	26	\$26,366,005	21	81%	\$21,505,452	82%	17	\$6,363,053	10	59%	\$3,592,221	56%	18	\$28,800,013	14	78%	\$14,691,607	51%
DSBS	1	\$230,000	1	100%	\$230,000	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
DSNY	6	\$2,716,430	5	83%	\$1,941,930	71%	4	\$7,499,621	4	100%	\$7,499,621	100%	19	\$399,318,429	18	95%	\$398,543,229	100%
FDNY	7	\$19,976,230	5	71%	\$15,640,280	78%	13	\$32,735,749	11	85%	\$29,922,546	91%	12	\$32,535,526	7	58%	\$13,571,873	42%
HPD	1	\$917,362	1	100%	\$917,362	100%	4	\$1,595,100	4	100%	\$1,595,100	100%	15	\$10,589,026	15	100%	\$10,589,026	100%
HRA	17	\$33,475,775	17	100%	\$33,475,775	100%	3	\$11,169,359	3	100%	\$11,169,359	100%	16	\$93,352,429	16	100%	\$93,352,429	100%
Law	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	2	\$329,948	2	100%	\$329,948	100%	1	\$630,105	1	100%	\$630,105	100%
NYPD	4	\$4,135,344	2	50%	\$1,131,250	27%	3	\$1,195,408	2	67%	\$811,085	68%	6	\$5,781,303	3	50%	\$845,979	15%
Total	154	\$556,078,013	96	62%	\$231,544,304	42%	158	\$1,658,814,372	108	68%	\$1,558,366,026	94%	190	\$884,851,022	135	71%	\$702,761,673	79%

APPENDIX G – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Competitiveness in Purchasing by Request for Proposal

Architecture/ Engineering																		
Agency	Fiscal 2008						Fiscal 2007						Fiscal 2006					
	All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses				All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses				All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses			
	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All
ACS	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	3	\$8,000,000	3	100%	\$8,000,000	100%
DOB	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	3	\$300,000	3	100%	\$300,000	100%
DOC	2	\$4,000,000	2	100%	\$4,000,000	100%	1	\$350,000	1	100%	\$350,000	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
DDC	17	\$143,571,317	16	94%	\$111,086,317	77%	37	\$171,065,983	37	100%	\$171,065,983	100%	31	\$48,074,419	31	100%	\$48,074,419	100%
DEP	14	\$108,112,026	12	86%	\$102,631,740	95%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	2	\$1,767,673	2	100%	\$1,767,673	100%
DPR	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	16	\$56,800,000	16	100%	\$56,800,000	100%
DSNY	1	\$17,893,604	1	100%	\$17,893,604	100%	1	\$5,322,521	1	100%	\$5,322,521	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
DOT	5	\$19,391,246	5	100%	\$19,391,246	100%	1	\$389,532	1	100%	\$389,532	100%	2	\$4,797,829	2	100%	\$4,797,829	100%
FDNY	2	\$10,302,634	2	100%	\$10,302,634	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	1	\$1,114,782	1	100%	\$1,114,782	100%
Total	41	\$303,270,827	38	93%	\$265,305,541	87%	40	\$177,128,036	40	100%	\$177,128,036	100%	58	\$120,854,703	58	100%	\$120,854,703	100%

Human Services																		
Agency	Fiscal 2008						Fiscal 2007						Fiscal 2006					
	All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses				All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses				All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses			
	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All
ACS	21	\$21,449,643	21	100%	\$21,449,643	100%	16	\$111,691,093	16	100%	\$111,691,093	100%	13	\$33,131,302	13	100%	\$33,131,302	100%
DOC	4	\$5,150,010	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
DFTA	40	\$38,756,943	28	70%	\$27,672,792	71%	107	\$69,696,997	47	44%	\$16,072,812	23%	55	\$47,277,130	10	18%	\$6,277,114	13%
DHS	13	\$84,466,017	11	85%	\$82,134,774	97%	14	\$266,777,383	12	86%	\$184,590,412	69%	11	\$72,753,160	5	45%	\$65,667,232	90%
DJJ	1	\$13,219,050	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
DOHMH	13	\$22,258,550	8	62%	\$13,800,360	62%	18	\$14,820,934	8	44%	\$6,171,660	42%	4	\$1,633,723	1	25%	\$868,967	53%
DSBS	2	\$10,000,000	2	100%	\$10,000,000	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	2	\$5,152,612	2	100%	\$5,152,612	100%
DYCD	352	\$305,658,116	349	99%	\$303,812,393	99%	109	\$82,981,282	109	100%	\$82,981,282	100%	935	\$258,779,564	929	99%	\$257,826,622	100%
HPD	9	\$4,189,780	5	56%	\$1,720,495	41%	6	\$1,688,832	5	83%	\$1,418,839	84%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
HRA	21	\$102,235,406	21	100%	\$102,265,406	100%	15	\$185,829,768	10	67%	\$170,262,648	92%	23	\$89,735,987	23	100%	\$89,735,987	100%
Total	476	\$607,383,515	445	93%	\$562,855,863	93%	285	\$733,486,289	207	73%	\$573,188,746	78%	1043	\$508,463,478	983	94%	\$458,659,836	90%

APPENDIX G – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Competitiveness in Purchasing by Request for Proposal

Professional Services																		
Agency	Fiscal 2008						Fiscal 2007						Fiscal 2006					
	All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses				All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses				All Contracts		Contracts Awarded with 3+ Responses			
	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All	#	Value	#	% of All	Value	% of All
ACS	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	2	2,749,000.00	1	50%	\$100,000	4%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
DCP	4	\$2,555,540	4	100%	\$2,555,540	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
DDC	12	46,409,352	11	100	\$45,409,352	98%	11	\$21,610,688	11	100%	\$21,610,688	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
DEP	4	\$141,856,965	4	100%	\$141,856,965	100%	11	\$71,125,649	10	91%	\$69,291,338	97%	8	\$32,363,898	6	75%	\$31,765,178	98%
DOB	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	1	\$689,525	0	0%	\$0	0%
DOC	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	1	\$153,450	0	0%	\$0	0%
DOF	1	\$4,375,532	1	100%	\$4,375,532	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	3	\$220,954	1	33%	\$26,835	12%
DHS	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	4	\$3,550,000	3	75%	\$3,525,000	99%
DOHMH	11	30,717,688	6	55%	\$29,700,000	97%	18	\$23,612,928	12	67%	\$21,553,390	91%	2	\$264,789	0	0%	\$0	0%
DOITT	2	\$59,558,812	2	100%	\$59,558,812	100%	4	\$1,006,875,988	3	75%	\$1,002,977,140	100%	6	\$161,211,423	4	67%	\$86,172,182	53%
DOT	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	8	\$58,808,243	8	100%	\$58,808,243	100%	12	\$113,632,890	12	100%	\$113,632,890	100%
DPR	6	\$24,000,000	6	100%	\$24,000,000	100%	6	\$24,000,000	6	100%	\$24,000,000	100%	1	\$130,000	1	100%	\$130,000	100%
DSBS	1	\$19,000	0	0%	\$0	0%	16	\$5,693,829	16	100%	\$5,693,829	100%	1	\$994,520	1	100%	\$994,520	100%
DYCD	3	\$2,418,088	3	100%	\$2,418,088	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	2	\$777,600	2	100%	\$777,600	100%
FDNY	1	\$7,854,001	1	100%	\$7,854,001	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
HPD	9	\$234,441,205	8	89%	\$233,901,600	100%	2	\$9,500,000	2	100%	\$9,500,000	100%	1	\$1,392,000	0	0%	\$0	0%
HRA	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
OEM	1	\$1,000,000	1	100%	\$1,000,000	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%
Law	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	1	\$0	1	0%	\$0	0%
TLC	1	\$1,257,947	1	100%	\$1,257,947	100%	0	\$0	0	0%	\$0	0%	4	\$0	4	100%	\$0	0%
Total	56	\$556,464,130	48	86%	\$553,887,837	100%	78	\$1,223,976,325	69	88%	\$1,213,534,628	99%	47	\$315,381,050	35	74%	\$237,024,205	75%

APPENDIX H – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Vendor Disputes by Type						
Agency	Bid/ Proposal Protests ¹	Non-Responsive Determinations ²	Non-Responsive Appeals to Agency Head ³	Non- Responsibility Determinations ⁴	Non-Responsibility Appeals to Agency Head	Defaults
ACS	3	4	0	0	0	0
CULT	0	1	0	0	0	1
DCAS	0	261	49	0	0	2
DDC	0	25	12	0	0	1
DEP	5	20	15	1	1	1
DFTA	0	8	0	0	0	0
DHS	0	9	0	1	0	1
DJJ	0	1	1	0	0	0
DOC	1	2	1	0	0	0
DOF	0	1	0	0	0	0
DOHMH	8	3	0	0	0	0
DOITT	0	1	1	0	0	0
DOP	0	1	0	1	0	0
DOS	0	14	3	3	1	0
DOT	2	24	6	0	0	0
DPR	3	64	15	6	2	5
DYCD	0	10	0	1	1	0
FDNY	1	51	9	0	0	0
HPD	1	15	3	0	0	0
HRA	2	14	5	4	4	0
NYPD	0	5	2	2	1	0
OCME	0	2	1	0	0	0
OLR	0	1	0	0	0	0
TLC	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	26	537	123	19	10	12

¹ All but one protest was resolved in favor of the agency. One DEP determination was reversed based on problems identified with low bidder's compliance with licensing requirements.

² The bases for the non-responsiveness determinations were: substantive flaws in the response, 220 (41%); technical flaws in the response, 122 (23%); failure to comply with LL 129 requirements, 88 (17%); lack of required experience/capacity, 23 (4%); lack of required insurance/bonding, 22 (4%); prices unbalanced/too low, 7 (1%); and mixed reasons, 56 (10%).

³ Most resolved in favor of initial agency determination; agency heads reversed 14 determinations, as follows: DCAS (6), DEP (5) and one each at DPR, FDNY and HRA.

⁴ The bases for the non-responsibility determinations were: problems with business integrity, 9 (47%); performance problems, 2 (11%); financial problems, 1 (5%); and mixed reasons, 7 (37%).

APPENDIX I – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Retroactivity Levels, Fiscal 2008 & 2007																		
Agency	Fiscal 2008									Fiscal 2007								
	Total Contracts		All Retroactive Contracts				Retroactive Contracts > 30 Days			Total Contracts		All Retroactive Contracts				Retroactive Contracts > 30 Days		
	#	Value	#	Value		Avg. Retro Days	#	Value		#	Value	#	Value		Avg. Retro Days	#	Value	
				\$	%			\$	%				\$	%			\$	%
ACS	21	\$27,841,998	14	\$21,290,829	76%	58	10	\$17,266,363	62%	360	\$3,392,434,860	58	\$534,184,054	16%	38	18	\$43,408,525	1%
CJC	1	\$3,013,468	1	\$3,013,468	100%	151	1	\$3,013,468	100%	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	N/A
DCAS	218	\$215,281,414	47	\$52,085,233	24%	24	5	\$4,656,731	2%	342	\$426,784,460	0	\$0	0%	N/A	0	\$0	0%
DCP	4	\$2,555,540	4	\$2,555,540	100%	56	4	\$2,555,540	100%	4	\$69,266	0	\$0	0%	N/A	0	\$0	0%
DDC	123	\$675,510,693	9	\$76,796,668	11%	90	2	\$3,893,711	1%	118	\$417,724,316	8	\$28,000,000	7%	5	0	\$0	0%
DEP	131	\$4,224,593,390	39	\$308,454,267	7%	74	21	\$186,653,062	4%	224	\$1,016,287,740	80	\$44,851,034	4%	203	80	\$44,851,034	4%
DFTA	3	\$4,899,990	1	\$1,000,000	20%	19	0	\$0	0%	287	\$160,611,057	46	\$31,268,422	19%	17	0	\$0	0%
DHS	35	\$78,126,208	7	\$48,074,276	62%	19	2	\$10,681,460	14%	79	\$442,319,891	42	\$381,465,311	86%	52	15	\$79,924,886	18%
DJJ	2	\$500,000	2	\$500,000	100%	23	0	\$0	0%	4	\$4,002,283	4	\$4,002,283	100%	48	0	\$0	0%
DOB	3	\$4,256,535	3	\$4,256,535	100%	15	0	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	N/A
DOC	27	\$48,807,857	9	\$12,793,135	26%	101	8	\$7,293,135	15%	28	\$57,963,070	9	\$7,746,884	13%	96	9	\$7,746,884	13%
DOF	1	\$4,375,532	1	\$4,375,532	100%	175	1	\$4,375,532	100%	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	N/A
DOHMH	79	\$2,458,545,439	66	\$2,457,763,192	100%	142	56	\$2,453,579,015	100%	171	\$1,199,861,837	124	\$1,168,506,798	97%	107	91	\$91,605,717	8%
DOITT	13	\$24,735,590	12	\$15,176,778	61%	123	12	\$15,176,778	61%	23	\$278,848,857	19	\$228,553,338	82%	60	13	\$106,303,613	38%
DOT	45	\$894,963,531	6	\$12,826,549	1%	99	4	\$3,739,276	0%	43	\$276,067,037	17	\$86,694,642	31%	81	7	\$6,650,866	2%
DPR	194	\$278,041,990	52	\$57,453,977	21%	54	34	\$47,008,212	17%	147	\$146,861,309	30	\$36,635,632	25%	146	11	\$3,928,948	3%
DSBS	2	\$249,000	0	\$0	0%	N/A	0	\$0	0%	30	\$35,809,736	10	\$28,699,678	80%	50	10	\$28,699,678	80%
DSNY	42	\$2,072,891,037	4	\$39,765,507	2%	17	0	\$0	0%	37	\$787,395,764	0	\$0	0%	N/A	0	\$0	0%
DYCD	190	\$154,200,783	189	\$154,188,703	100%	75	186	\$151,631,847	98%	222	\$89,564,983	75	\$38,651,663	43%	27	16	\$3,902,925	4%
FDNY	7	\$26,347,091	0	\$0	0%	N/A	0	\$0	0%	10	\$29,274,678	0	\$0	0%	N/A	0	\$0	0%
HPD	166	\$244,242,827	4	\$5,204,444	2%	5	0	\$0	0%	117	\$18,263,091	18	\$5,167,683	28%	3	0	\$0	0%
HRA	47	\$125,990,535	40	\$115,266,513	91%	51	18	\$61,621,025	49%	127	\$313,751,625	75	\$222,964,363	71%	72	48	\$47,867,100	15%
Law	7	\$5,349,676	3	\$3,668,000	69%	18	0	\$0	0%	201	\$20,406,011	190	\$17,050,059	84%	157	167	\$13,817,489	68%
NYPD	19	\$12,223,508	9	\$5,878,653	48%	130	8	\$5,824,653	48%	38	\$20,936,752	7	\$5,547,000	26%	84	7	\$5,547,000	26%
OEM	4	\$1,657,300	4	\$1,657,300	100%	177	3	\$1,180,000	71%	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	N/A
PROB	2	\$981,200	2	\$981,200	100%	181	2	\$981,200	100%	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	N/A
TLC	1	\$1,257,947	0	\$0	0%	N/A	0	\$0	0%	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	N/A
Total	1387	\$11,591,440,079	528	\$3,405,026,299	29%	76	377	\$2,981,131,007	26%	2612	\$9,135,238,621	812	\$2,869,988,843	31%	98	492	\$484,254,664	5%

Note: Includes new contracts procured through competitive sealed bids, RFPs and negotiated acquisition methods, as well as renewals, negotiated acquisition extensions and amendment extensions. Certain contracts have been excluded from consideration based on the particular circumstances of the procurement.

APPENDIX I – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Agency Retroactivity Levels, Fiscal 2006 & 2005																		
Agency	Fiscal 2006									Fiscal 2005								
	Total Contracts		All Retroactive Contracts				Retroactive Contracts > 30 Days			Total Contracts		All Retroactive Contracts				Retroactive Contracts > 30 Days		
	#	Value	#	Value		Avg. Retro Days	#	Value		#	Value	#	Value		Avg. Retro Days	#	Value	
				\$	%			\$	%				\$	%			\$	%
ACS	343	\$1,765,088,975	104	\$666,926,513	38%	53	44	\$187,446,443	11%	126	\$174,331,979	52	\$68,938,847	40%	60	44	\$67,722,912	39%
CJC	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	N/A	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	N/A
DCAS	422	\$621,702,724	33	\$12,649,234	2%	105	26	\$8,241,329	1%	513	\$491,853,112	90	\$131,500,968	27%	51	53	\$63,669,504	13%
DCP	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	N/A	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	N/A
DDC	149	\$556,652,702	20	\$43,647,726	8%	31	7	\$4,373,348	1%	192	\$579,898,499	23	\$31,157,553	5%	269	20	\$19,101,675	3%
DEP	139	\$1,133,388,890	25	\$57,307,113	5%	46	13	\$13,771,140	1%	253	\$1,813,969,465	78	\$51,443,012	3%	119	53	\$36,451,925	2%
DFTA	176	\$121,390,806	5	\$2,482,058	2%	14	1	\$133,360	0%	390	\$282,922,668	64	\$52,557,425	19%	41	28	\$7,030,066	2%
DHS	88	\$247,296,489	38	\$145,690,171	59%	32	14	\$20,054,766	8%	87	\$232,107,675	53	\$202,717,700	87%	28	11	\$29,457,340	13%
DJJ	4	\$5,228,112	2	\$1,500,000	29%	87	2	\$1,500,000	29%	17	\$28,761,259	4	\$3,001,001	10%	39	1	\$100,000	0%
DOB	9	\$3,382,663	6	\$2,764,395	82%	98	3	\$737,183	22%	8	\$13,099,438	1	\$29,400	0%	8	0	\$0	0%
DOC	26	\$12,337,367	10	\$2,588,144	21%	142	10	\$2,588,144	21%	21	\$11,859,304	13	\$6,675,514	56%	174	12	\$6,675,514	56%
DOF	13	\$8,699,508	2	\$77,659	1%	17	0	\$0	0%	9	\$4,931,126	4	\$502,488	10%	15	0	\$0	0%
DOHMH	155	\$591,486,210	144	\$575,780,173	97%	102	117	\$566,248,087	96%	127	\$1,603,561,210	113	\$1,232,497,922	77%	115	82	\$1,210,727,427	76%
DOITT	34	\$175,681,258	19	\$87,304,446	50%	66	10	\$11,133,925	6%	30	\$15,005,131	20	\$14,363,935	96%	73	13	\$11,840,935	79%
DOT	86	\$481,901,401	22	\$56,654,965	12%	49	12	\$23,619,715	5%	128	\$425,231,769	68	\$125,884,077	30%	171	42	\$58,114,087	14%
DPR	194	\$169,423,440	22	\$5,821,749	3%	82	7	\$1,379,398	1%	200	\$176,722,896	52	\$22,691,063	13%	83	19	\$8,425,133	5%
DSBS	16	\$9,864,105	13	\$3,742,765	38%	47	11	\$3,408,709	35%	8	\$12,548,338	8	\$12,548,338	100%	120	8	\$12,548,338	100%
DSNY	64	\$708,742,576	38	\$391,141,716	55%	71	22	\$5,979,180	1%	94	\$540,528,069	27	\$8,979,963	2%	129	15	\$74,600	0%
DYCD	327	\$63,036,710	238	\$46,409,377	74%	64	169	\$28,714,316	46%	1,034	\$109,323,810	996	\$104,011,310	95%	31	329	\$53,954,156	49%
FDNY	17	\$45,603,629	2	\$1,593,304	3%	90	1	\$1,038,219	2%	34	\$118,070,319	11	\$70,840,512	60%	109	9	\$453,040	0%
HPD	45	\$27,105,156	8	\$3,039,076	11%	61	4	\$2,041,677	8%	173	\$39,614,110	67	\$15,969,876	40%	12	2	\$161,791	0%
HRA	152	\$981,577,163	92	\$185,651,501	19%	48	59	\$42,663,761	4%	226	\$560,006,160	157	\$504,262,833	90%	85	85	\$174,060,768	31%
Law	95	\$13,768,824	92	\$13,536,450	98%	233	86	\$12,050,345	88%	309	\$22,622,870	306	\$22,235,780	98%	235	295	\$21,926,885	97%
NYPD	28	\$14,298,240	10	\$7,410,735	52%	145	8	\$7,171,960	50%	33	\$23,343,277	12	\$9,366,146	40%	169	11	\$8,466,146	36%
OEM	4	\$1,131,123	4	\$1,131,123	100%	148	4	\$1,131,123	100%	5	\$1,009,382	4	\$1,009,382	100%	82	4	\$1,009,382	100%
PROB	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	N/A	10	\$104,325	4	\$43,250	41%	32	2	\$10,000	10%
TLC	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	N/A	0	\$0	0	\$0	N/A	N/A	0	\$0	N/A
Total	2586	\$7,758,788,071	949	\$2,314,850,392	30%	84	630	\$945,426,125	12%	4027	\$7,281,426,192	2227	\$2,693,228,295	37%	83	1138	\$1,791,981,624	25%

Note: Includes new contracts procured through competitive sealed bids, RFPs and negotiated negotiation methods, as well as renewals, negotiated negotiation extensions and amendment extensions. Certain contracts have been excluded from consideration based on the particular circumstances of the procurement.

APPENDIX J-1 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Goods Solicitations (DCAS)					
Description	EPP Minimum Standard Included?	Bid Publication Date (Solicitation)	Contract Value	Contract Term	Registration Date
Ballots: primary elections	Yes-30% Post Consumer	7/11/2007	\$488,860	6/1/2008 - 5/31/09	12/21/2007
Ballots: primary elections	Yes-30% Post Consumer	7/11/2007	\$555,332	6/1/2008 - 5/31/09	12/19/2007
Ballots: primary elections	Yes-30% Post Consumer	7/11/2007	\$103,795	6/1/2008 - 5/31/09	12/26/2007
Paper: continuous/carbonless; carbon interleaf	Yes-30% Post Consumer	2/22/2008	\$993,198	5/28/08 - 5/27/13	6/26/2008
Print: envelopes, bid mailing and return	Yes-30% Post Consumer	7/19/2007	\$46,320	12/1/07 - 11/30/12	10/2/2007
Print: envelope, window	Yes-30% Post Consumer	7/19/2007	\$179,158	1/1/08 - 12/31/12	11/15/2007
Liners, trash, green	Yes-30% Post Consumer	10/1/2007	\$308,070	1/1/08 - 12/31/11	1/3/2008
Books, record, log	Yes-30% Post Consumer	10/19/2007	N/A	N/A	Cancelled
Paper, continuous	Yes-30% Post Consumer	10/19/2007	\$12,864	8/1/08 - 7/31/13	7/24/2008
Paper: roll, carbonless	Yes-30% Post Consumer	1/15/2008	\$485,577	8/1/08 - 7/31/13	6/19/2008
Can, garbage, galvanized	Yes-30% Post Consumer	4/22/2008	\$74,700	8/1/08 - 7/31/11	8/25/2008
Bags: paper, Kraft	Yes-30% Post Consumer	2/20/2008	\$267,750	8/1/08 - 7/31/13	7/22/2008
Refuse sacks: paper Kraft	Yes-30% Post Consumer	3/25/2008	N/A	N/A	Cancelled
Envelopes: brown Kraft	Yes-30% Post Consumer	2/19/2008	N/A	N/A	Award pending
Paper, continuous, 1 part	Yes-30% Post Consumer	1/15/2008	\$246,240	12/1/08 - 11/30/13	8/22/2008
Paper, continuous, 1 part	Yes-30% Post Consumer	1/15/2008	\$52,500	11/1/08 - 10/31/13	8/20/2008
Paper, premium, coated	Yes-30% Post Consumer	1/31/2008	N/A	N/A	Award pending
Paper, toilet, roll, white	Yes-30% Post Consumer	3/19/2008	N/A	N/A	Award pending
Containers, Sharpsafe, puncture proof	Yes-30% Post Consumer	3/19/2008	\$269,850	8/15/08 - 8/14/13	6/25/2008
Books, record, log	Yes-30% Post Consumer	4/14/2008	\$427,440	8/1/08 - 7/31/13	7/25/2008
Books, record, log for	Yes-30% Post Consumer	4/14/2008	\$825,000	8/1/08 - 7/31/13	7/25/2008
Envelopes: special window, white	Yes-30% Post Consumer	6/12/2008	N/A	N/A	Award pending
Paper, carbonless	Yes-30% Post Consumer	4/3/2008	N/A	N/A	Cancelled
Bathroom fixtures, dispenser	Yes-30% Post Consumer	4/16/2008	N/A	N/A	Cancelled
Sheeting: polycarbonate & acrylic	Yes-30% Post Consumer	4/23/2008	N/A	N/A	Award pending
Lighting for Repertorio Español	Yes-ENERGY STAR	6/23/2008	N/A	N/A	Award pending
Theatrical lighting, brand specific	Yes-ENERGY STAR	5/1/2008	N/A	N/A	Award pending
Lamps, large	Yes-ENERGY STAR	5/20/2008	N/A	N/A	Award pending
Collator	Yes-Hazardous Content	1/23/2008	N/A	N/A	Cancelled
Lighting system supplies, Metropolitan Opera	Yes-Hazardous Content	1/8/2008	\$60,380	5/12/08 - 6/11/08	5/9/2008
Library material check-out & security gates	Yes-Hazardous Content	3/14/2008	\$735,335	8/1/2008 - 7/31/11	7/24/2008
Audio/visual equipment, brand specific	Yes-Hazardous Content	10/26/2007	\$131,391	3/14/08 - 4/13/08	3/5/2008
Paint; latex base, interior	Yes-Hazardous Content	10/23/2007	\$160,350	7/1/2008 - 6/30/13	7/25/2008
Paint, enamel, alkyd 2	Yes-Hazardous Content	7/23/2007	\$63,475	3/1/08 - 2/28/13	3/5/2008

APPENDIX J-2 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Construction Contract Solicitations					
Agency	Contract Description	Registration Date	Contract Value	EPP Product Type(s)	Product met EPP minimum standard?
DCAS	Floor Covering Installation and Materials	7/2/2007	\$5,000,000	Carpet, Carpet Adhesive	Yes
DCAS	Façade Rehabilitation at 100 Gold Street	7/25/2007	\$493,696	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products	Yes
DCAS	Repair Plumbing Fixtures at Various DCAS Locations	8/2/2007	\$1,000,000	Architectural Coatings, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DCAS	Electrical Work Requirements	5/27/2008	\$5,000,000	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
DCAS	Plumbing Services Requirements	10/16/2007	\$1,250,000	Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DCAS	Painting, Patching & Plastering in DCAS Buildings	3/3/2008	\$5,000,000	Architectural Coatings	Yes
DDC	G.C. Work at NYC Animal Care & Control Facility	2/4/2008	\$1,386,835	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products	Yes
DDC	The American Museum History, Graduate School Facilities and Areaways Renovation - Borough of Manhattan	6/20/2008	\$10,184,000	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DDC	Central Harlem STD Clinic Interior Renovation	1/31/2008	\$138,500	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DDC	Harlem 1 Men's Residence Exterior Upgrade, Borough of Manhattan	1/9/2008	\$2,685,000	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products	Yes
DDC	Playwrights Horizon Theatrical Studio, Third Floor Renovation	5/30/2008	\$626,000	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DDC	Central Harlem STD Clinic Interior Renovation	3/5/2008	\$469,328	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products	Yes
DDC	Fort Hamilton Branch Library Restoration & Expansion	5/22/2008	\$256,382	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DDC	Eldridge Street Interior Restoration, Borough of Manhattan	5/9/2008	\$1,867,000	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products	Yes
DDC	Cleaning, Television Inspection and Digital Audio-Visual Recording of Sewers at Unknown Locations as Needed - Citywide	1/4/2008	\$1,025,235	ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products	Yes
DDC	Central Harlem STD Clinic Renovation, G.C. - Borough of Manhattan	4/16/2008	\$1,492,000	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products,, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DDC	Central Harlem STD Clinic Interior Renovation, Borough of Manhattan	1/24/2008	\$247,182	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DDC	Building Envelope Rehabilitation for Brownsville District Health Center	1/10/2008	\$795,025	Roof Products	Yes
DDC	NY Botanical Garden Cafe & Library HVAC Project	2/8/2008	\$4,544,000	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products	Yes
DDC	NY Botanical Garden Snuff Mill-Renovation & IT Network Upgrade	5/28/2008	\$5,919,000	Roof Products, ENERGY STAR Products, Restroom Dividers/Partitions, Carpet, Carpet Adhesive, Architectural Coatings	Yes

APPENDIX J-2 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Construction Contract Solicitations					
Agency	Contract Description	Registration Date	Contract Value	EPP Product Type(s)	Product met EPP minimum standard?
DDC	Roundabout Theatre Company Studio 54 PH3	5/9/2008	\$4,400,000	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products	Yes
DDC	NYC Animal Care & Control Facility	1/7/2008	\$401,500	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products	Yes
DDC	Fort Hamilton Branch Library Restoration & Expansion	4/30/2008	\$296,000	Roof Products, ENERGY STAR Products, Restroom Dividers/Partitions, Carpet, Carpet Adhesive, Architectural Coatings	Yes
DDC	Fort Hamilton Branch Library Restoration & Expansion	2/29/2008	\$128,633	Roof Products, ENERGY STAR Products, Restroom Dividers/Partitions, Carpet, Carpet Adhesive, Architectural Coatings	Yes
DEP	Newtown Creek WPCP Main Building North Modification, HVAC	12/12/2007	\$11,921,454	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
DEP	Croton Water Treatment Plant HVAC Work	7/9/2007	\$105,700,000	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
DEP	Reconstruction of Four (4) Digester Heat Exchanges BB-202-L	12/11/2007	\$1,678,000	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products	Yes
DEP	Croton water treatment plant - plumbing work	12/28/2007	\$58,475,000	Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DEP	Tunnel Shaft Rehabilitation Project Rondout West Branch Tunnel	7/16/2007	\$239,508,150	Lighting Products	Yes
DEP	Croton Water Treatment Plant Electrical High Voltage	7/10/2007	\$37,678,000	Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DEP	Main Building North Modification - General work	11/23/2007	\$225,400,000	ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products	Yes
DEP	Croton Water Treatment Plant General Construction Wrk	7/9/2007	\$1,327,700,000	Architectural Coatings	Yes
DEP	Job Order Contract - General Construction, Region 2 (JOC-07-2G)	9/5/2007	\$6,000,000	ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products	Yes
DEP	Job Order Contract for BWS WOH, General Work	12/28/2007	\$3,000,000	ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products	Yes
DEP	Reconstruction of Indoor Lighting (OB-122-L)	2/26/2008	\$797,500	ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products	Yes
DEP	Job Order Contract for General Construction, Plumbing Work	6/6/2008	\$6,000,000	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Products	Yes
DPR	Reconstruction of the Entrance & Lobby at Crotona Park Bathhouse	1/18/2008	\$497,150	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Fixtures	Yes
DPR	Reconstruction of the Comfort Station in Carl Schurz Park	2/12/2008	\$358,100	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Plumbing Fixtures, Roof Products	Yes
DPR	Reconstruction of the Fire Alarm, Boiler & Heating Systems	4/7/2008	\$493,610	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
DPR	Reconstruction of Robert E. Venable Park	6/30/2008	\$4,604,555	Lighting Products	Yes

APPENDIX J-2 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Construction Contract Solicitations					
Agency	Contract Description	Registration Date	Contract Value	EPP Product Type(s)	Product met EPP minimum standard?
DPR	Construction of a Junior Golf Course and Clubhouse at Dyker Beach	7/6/2007	\$2,500,000	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures, Restroom Dividers/Partitions, Steel, Roof Products	Yes
DPR	Plumbing Work in Connection with Construction of a Visitor's Center at Poe Park	11/26/2007	\$320,424	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Fixtures, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DPR	Reconstruction of Deteriorated Electrical Systems in Pools Citywide	3/18/2008	\$3,000,000	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Fixtures	Yes
DPR	Electrical Work/Reconstruction of the John Jay Bath House	7/11/2007	\$84,999	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Fixtures	Yes
DPR	Electrical Work, Kaiser Park	9/7/2007	\$89,000	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Fixtures	Yes
DPR	The Plumbing Work in Connection with the Reconstruction of the Roof and Bathroom at Building 502, Fort Totten	7/26/2007	\$5,752	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Plumbing Fixtures, Roof Products	Yes
DPR	Plumbing Work Demolition and Construction of a Community Center in Marine Park	2/20/2008	\$377,705	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures, Restroom Dividers/Partitions, Steel, Roof Products	Yes
DPR	Electrical Work/Construction of the Expansion & Reconstruction of the Pavillion	5/9/2008	\$918,317	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting products	Yes
DPR	Construction of a Visitor's Center in Poe Park	9/6/2007	\$2,486,302	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures, Restroom Dividers/Partitions, Steel, Roof Products	Yes
DPR	Reconstruction of Deteriorated Plumbing Systems for Parks Pools	4/3/2008	\$3,000,000	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Fixtures, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DPR	Reconstruction of the Plumbing Systems in Comfort Stations & Facilities	5/14/2008	\$3,000,000	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Fixtures, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DPR	Reconstruction of HVAC Systems and Reconstruction of Comfort Stations	6/17/2008	\$3,000,000	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
DPR	Electrical Work in Connection with a Visitor's Center	11/21/2007	\$251,000	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Fixtures	Yes
DPR	Plumbing Work in Kaiser Park	9/4/2007	\$207,870	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Fixtures, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes

APPENDIX J-2 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Construction Contract Solicitations					
Agency	Contract Description	Registration Date	Contract Value	EPP Product Type(s)	Product met EPP minimum standard?
DPR	Reconstruct Boilers/HVAC Systems at Various DPR Locations	7/13/2007	\$347,140	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
DPR	Electrical portion of Marine Park Community Center	2/26/2008	\$937,000	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
DPR	Reconstruction of Boilers & Heating Systems in Crotona Park Tennis House	3/4/2008	\$49,900	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
DPR	Plumbing Work in the Reconstruction of the Von King Cultural Arts Center in Herbert Von King Park	7/3/2007	\$68,000	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Fixtures, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DPR	Plumbing Work/Reconstruction of the John Jay Bath House	7/5/2007	\$181,304	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Fixtures, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DPR	Construction of the North Expansion and Reconstruction of the Pavilion	3/28/2008	\$13,965,951	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures, Restroom Dividers/Partitions, Steel, Roof Products	Yes
DPR	Plumbing Work in Connection with Construction of a Field House	8/14/2007	\$180,486	Architectural Coatings, Lighting Fixtures, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
DPR	Reconstruction of Deteriorated Structural Systems	6/18/2008	\$3,000,000	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Fixtures	Yes
DPR	Kaiser Boilers	1/23/2008	\$186,660	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
DPR	Stabilization of and Removal at the New York Central Railroad Building	6/30/2008	\$2,082,800	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Fixtures	Yes
DPR	Construction of a Field House in Soundview Park	8/3/2007	\$2,976,469	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Restroom Dividers/Partitions, Steel, Roof Products	Yes
DPR	HVAC Work/Reconstruction of the Fire Boat House	12/4/2007	\$37,804	Roof Products	Yes
DPR	HVAC Work, Von King Cultural Center	7/3/2007	\$19,677	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
DPR	HVAC Work in Connection with the Building of a Visitor's Center	10/30/2007	\$130,790	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
DPR	HVAC Work in Marine Park Community Center	2/14/2008	\$489,632	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
DPR	Construction of a Comfort Station in Marine Park	2/20/2008	\$7,689,190	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures, Restroom Dividers/Partitions, Steel, Roof Products	Yes
DPR	Reconstruction of the Boilers & Heating Systems at the Bronx Administration Building (Ranaqua)	12/27/2007	\$341,120	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes

APPENDIX J-2 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Construction Contract Solicitations					
Agency	Contract Description	Registration Date	Contract Value	EPP Product Type(s)	Product met EPP minimum standard?
DPR	Reconstruction of the Recreation Building in Kaiser Park	9/6/2007	\$1,291,790	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures, Restroom Dividers/Partitions, Steel, Roof Products	Yes
DPR	HVAC Work in Connection with the Construction of a Field House	7/31/2007	\$93,825	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
DPR	Electrical Work in Connection with the Construction of a Field House	8/7/2007	\$88,998	ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products	Yes
DPR	Reconstruction of Corona Golf Playground & Comfort Station	11/16/2007	\$1,798,701	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures, Restroom Dividers/Partitions, Steel, Roof Products	Yes
DSNY	Roof Reconstruction at Bronx 11 Garage Facility	5/28/2008	\$730,500	Architectural Coatings, Roof Products	Yes
DSNY	Rehab of Rooftop Unit & Replace Thermal Insulation	9/18/2007	\$323,000	Architectural Coatings, Roof Products	Yes
DSNY	Dome Roof at DSNY Queens East District 13	3/14/2008	\$38,000	Architectural Coatings, ENERGY STAR Products, Roof Products	Yes
DSNY	Rehabilitation of HVAC at Manhattan 3 Garage	5/9/2008	\$396,000	ENERGY STAR Products	Yes
FDNY	Electrical Contracting Services	5/28/2008	\$17,379,600	ENERGY STAR Products, Lighting Products	Yes
HPD	Construction Management Services	4/28/2008	\$21,054,000	ENERGY STAR Products, Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
HPD	Construction Management Services of In-Rem Building	7/17/2007	\$24,688,400	ENERGY STAR Products, Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
HPD	Construction Management Services of In-Rem Building	6/6/2008	\$37,198,400	ENERGY STAR Products, Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
HPD	Construction Management Services of In-Rem Building	6/6/2008	\$37,198,400	ENERGY STAR Products, Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
HPD	Construction Management Services of In-Rem Building	7/6/2007	\$24,688,400	ENERGY STAR Products, Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
HPD	Construction Management Services of In-Rem Building	6/6/2008	\$37,198,400	ENERGY STAR Products, Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes

APPENDIX J-2 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Construction Contract Solicitations					
Agency	Contract Description	Registration Date	Contract Value	EPP Product Type(s)	Product met EPP minimum standard?
HPD	Construction Management Services of In-Rem Building	7/13/2007	\$24,688,400	ENERGY STAR Products, Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
HPD	Construction Management Services	4/28/2008	\$21,054,000	ENERGY STAR Products, Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
HPD	Construction Management Services of In-Rem Building	5/30/2008	\$42,000,000	ENERGY STAR Products, Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
HPD	Construction Management - Rehabilitation of In-Rem Buildings	7/11/2007	\$24,688,400	ENERGY STAR Products, Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
HPD	Construction Management Services of In-Rem Building	6/6/2008	\$37,198,400	ENERGY STAR Products, Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes
HPD	Construction Management Services of In-Rem Building	7/17/2007	\$24,688,400	ENERGY STAR Products, Architectural Coatings, Lighting Products, Plumbing Fixtures	Yes

APPENDIX K-1 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Prime Contract M/WBE Utilization by Agency												
Agency	Industry	Dollar Range	Total		Asian-American		African-American		Hispanic-American		Caucasian Women	
			Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
ACS	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	711	\$1,669,720	23	\$45,201	83	\$100,068	16	\$36,074	56	\$91,692
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	1	\$99,088	0	\$0	1	\$99,088	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$99,088	0	\$0	1	\$99,088	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K	1	\$98,150	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$98,150	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	25	\$1,053,417	6	\$236,676	2	\$118,474	1	\$100,000	3	\$49,922
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	25	\$1,053,417	6	\$236,676	2	\$118,474	1	\$100,000	3	\$49,922
	Professional Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	5	\$3,061,371	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	55	\$8,275,786	2	\$119,955	5	\$170,199	1	\$25,000	2	\$44,960
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	49	\$2,214,415	2	\$119,955	5	\$170,199	1	\$25,000	2	\$44,960
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	1	\$3,000,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	3	\$1,222,969	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Standardized Services	>\$5K	52	\$18,833,935	4	\$284,698	2	\$173,497	2	\$50,000	2	\$1,267,997	
Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	45	\$2,520,769	4	\$284,698	2	\$173,497	2	\$50,000	1	\$100,000	
Standardized Services	>=\$1M	4	\$15,090,197	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$1,167,997	
BIC	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	86	\$132,800	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$1,285	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	1	\$5,264	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$5,264	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
CCHR	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	21	\$26,634	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$2,594	5	\$4,701
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	3	\$39,120	0	\$0	2	\$24,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	3	\$39,120	0	\$0	2	\$24,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
CCRB	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	98	\$92,733	0	\$0	1	\$662	0	\$0	3	\$3,444
	Goods	>\$5K	4	\$67,563	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$25,000
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	4	\$67,563	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$25,000
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	3	\$105,768	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	3	\$105,768	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
CSC	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	31	\$14,491	1	\$141	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
CULT	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	110	\$223,578	2	\$3,583	5	\$17,837	5	\$5,712	1	\$5,000
	Construction Services	>\$5K	4	\$96,445	1	\$25,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	4	\$96,445	1	\$25,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	69	\$2,684,582	6	\$267,488	1	\$56,312	2	\$28,093	1	\$5,675
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	69	\$2,684,582	6	\$267,488	1	\$56,312	2	\$28,093	1	\$5,675
	Professional Services	>\$5K	1	\$20,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$20,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	4	\$48,634	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$10,000
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	4	\$48,634	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$10,000
DCA	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	267	\$605,601	9	\$13,436	0	\$0	1	\$3,758	3	\$4,665
	Professional Services	>\$5K	5	\$400,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	5	\$400,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DCAS	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	824	\$1,341,895	52	\$59,082	65	\$101,088	83	\$97,003	306	\$489,346
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	1	\$29,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$29,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	3	\$1,550,950	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K	22	\$26,644,325	2	\$190,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$10,000,000
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	12	\$843,375	2	\$190,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>=\$1M	7	\$24,250,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$10,000,000
	Goods	<=\$5K	18	\$39,033	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$100K, <\$1M	233	\$89,739,495	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$123,750	4	\$1,072,618
	Goods	>\$5K	589	\$631,816,944	2	\$31,055	1	\$25,000	13	\$381,001	25	\$6,091,471

APPENDIX K-1 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Prime Contract M/WBE Utilization by Agency												
Agency	Industry	Dollar Range	Total		Asian-American		African-American		Hispanic-American		Caucasian Women	
			Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
AGCP	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	269	\$8,942,820	2	\$31,055	1	\$25,000	12	\$257,251	19	\$447,235
	Goods	>=\$1M	87	\$533,134,629	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$4,571,618
	Professional Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$900,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	2	\$934,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$34,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	2	\$1,300,000	1	\$600,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	54	\$23,895,557	2	\$699,900	1	\$25,000	2	\$102,774	2	\$190,000
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	42	\$2,327,757	1	\$99,900	1	\$25,000	2	\$102,774	2	\$190,000
DCP	Standardized Services	>=\$1M	10	\$20,267,800	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	135	\$191,637	16	\$26,400	3	\$3,482	9	\$11,138	22	\$20,442
	Goods	>\$5K	17	\$512,290	1	\$28,382	2	\$22,590	2	\$102,169	2	\$37,327
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	17	\$512,290	1	\$28,382	2	\$22,590	2	\$102,169	2	\$37,327
	Professional Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	3	\$1,300,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$450,000
	Professional Services	>\$5K	5	\$2,649,860	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$450,000
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$94,320	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	1	\$1,255,540	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DDC	Standardized Services	>\$5K	5	\$149,996	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	5	\$149,996	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	366	\$671,141	5	\$11,693	4	\$6,875	6	\$7,324	8	\$15,909
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$100K, <\$1M	6	\$4,697,980	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	18	\$143,606,317	3	\$7,569,394	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$35,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>=\$1M	11	\$138,873,337	3	\$7,569,394	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	22	\$10,156,730	1	\$199,900	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K	96	\$489,022,994	4	\$8,183,900	0	\$0	0	\$0	4	\$12,082,031
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	5	\$240,770	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>=\$1M	69	\$478,625,494	3	\$7,984,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	4	\$12,082,031
	Goods	>\$5K	25	\$599,066	5	\$104,108	3	\$50,768	2	\$35,427	1	\$6,433
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	25	\$599,066	5	\$104,108	3	\$50,768	2	\$35,427	1	\$6,433
	Professional Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	2	\$1,409,352	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	15	\$47,938,591	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$29,239	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	12	\$46,500,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$500,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	7	\$3,173,238	1	\$1,116,900	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	4	\$56,338	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Standardized Services	>=\$1M	2	\$2,616,900	1	\$1,116,900	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	
DEP	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	3760	\$10,554,999	31	\$88,087	107	\$246,445	87	\$241,545	109	\$315,056
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$100K, <\$1M	6	\$2,129,765	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	19	\$141,392,892	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$88,941	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>=\$1M	12	\$139,174,186	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	7	\$4,729,515	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K	67	\$3,837,905,606	1	\$5,470,210	0	\$0	2	\$3,148,000	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	14	\$981,219	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>=\$1M	46	\$3,832,194,872	1	\$5,470,210	0	\$0	2	\$3,148,000	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	244	\$12,678,033	2	\$55,919	2	\$16,550	5	\$70,353	6	\$74,365
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	242	\$6,400,511	2	\$55,919	2	\$16,550	5	\$70,353	6	\$74,365
	Goods	>=\$1M	2	\$6,277,522	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

APPENDIX K-1 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Prime Contract M/WBE Utilization by Agency												
Agency	Industry	Dollar Range	Total		Asian-American		African-American		Hispanic-American		Caucasian Women	
			Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
	Professional Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	5	\$922,415	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	17	\$143,162,154	1	\$2,144,559	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$29,500
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	8	\$382,774	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$29,500
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	4	\$141,856,965	1	\$2,144,559	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	36	\$13,655,441	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$593,236
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	177	\$106,808,246	3	\$2,400,770	0	\$0	0	\$0	4	\$2,054,325
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	120	\$4,940,702	2	\$110,300	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$98,780
	Standardized Services	>=\$1M	21	\$88,212,104	1	\$2,290,470	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$1,362,309
DFTA	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	458	\$1,111,601	4	\$10,210	5	\$19,597	15	\$52,593	40	\$108,747
	Professional Services	>\$5K	21	\$1,145,834	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$94,990
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	21	\$1,145,834	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$94,990
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	6	\$4,294,096	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	5	\$494,096	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>=\$1M	1	\$3,800,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DHS	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	559	\$971,200	10	\$12,260	53	\$78,756	40	\$58,590	75	\$102,805
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$400,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	1	\$400,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	8	\$2,432,014	2	\$525,590	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K	16	\$5,798,412	2	\$525,590	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	6	\$366,398	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>=\$1M	2	\$3,000,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$279,250	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	53	\$1,197,947	1	\$10,000	4	\$63,540	0	\$0	3	\$34,020
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	52	\$918,697	1	\$10,000	4	\$63,540	0	\$0	3	\$34,020
	Professional Services	>\$5K	1	\$25,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$25,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	4	\$1,101,644	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	36	\$81,373,982	0	\$0	3	\$1,660,980	0	\$0	3	\$2,265,160
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	22	\$1,006,355	0	\$0	2	\$145,000	0	\$0	2	\$27,240
Standardized Services	>=\$1M	10	\$79,265,983	0	\$0	1	\$1,515,980	0	\$0	1	\$2,237,920	
DJJ	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	551	\$925,330	5	\$8,580	12	\$27,268	16	\$31,211	32	\$53,845
	Goods	>\$5K	1	\$8,580	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$8,580	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOB	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	338	\$449,329	30	\$28,514	45	\$30,660	31	\$47,092	48	\$46,399
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	2	\$200,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$100,000
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	2	\$200,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$100,000
	Construction Services	>\$5K	1	\$9,150	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$9,150	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	38	\$675,236	2	\$28,372	4	\$49,478	2	\$20,957	4	\$49,453
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	38	\$675,236	2	\$28,372	4	\$49,478	2	\$20,957	4	\$49,453
	Professional Services	>\$5K	5	\$406,040	0	\$0	1	\$13,700	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	5	\$406,040	0	\$0	1	\$13,700	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	18	\$4,636,713	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$25,000
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	16	\$480,178	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$25,000
	Standardized Services	>=\$1M	2	\$4,156,535	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOC	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	683	\$1,549,565	7	\$15,777	17	\$37,359	37	\$74,950	51	\$89,977
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	4	\$4,156,100	1	\$67,840	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	2	\$156,100	1	\$67,840	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>=\$1M	2	\$4,000,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

APPENDIX K-1 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Prime Contract M/WBE Utilization by Agency												
Agency	Industry	Dollar Range	Total		Asian-American		African-American		Hispanic-American		Caucasian Women	
			Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
	Construction Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	6	\$2,624,695	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K	12	\$25,655,859	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$96,754	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>=\$1M	5	\$22,934,410	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$345,152	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	176	\$4,438,851	1	\$41,730	12	\$283,986	5	\$94,798	11	\$325,372
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	175	\$4,093,699	1	\$41,730	12	\$283,986	5	\$94,798	11	\$325,372
	Professional Services	>\$5K	7	\$1,989,280	1	\$11,280	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	6	\$261,280	1	\$11,280	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	1	\$1,728,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	3	\$2,014,285	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	37	\$12,253,270	0	\$0	1	\$100,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	31	\$1,254,680	0	\$0	1	\$100,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
Standardized Services	>=\$1M	3	\$8,984,305	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	
DOF	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	306	\$542,796	3	\$3,520	7	\$9,163	0	\$0	2	\$955
	Goods	>\$5K	24	\$508,060	2	\$21,099	0	\$0	1	\$38,173	2	\$72,887
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	24	\$508,060	2	\$21,099	0	\$0	1	\$38,173	2	\$72,887
	Professional Services	>\$5K	4	\$4,599,532	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	3	\$224,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	1	\$4,375,532	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	10	\$277,143	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$11,682	0	\$0
Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	10	\$277,143	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$11,682	0	\$0	
DOHMH	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	2555	\$5,848,324	69	\$123,943	140	\$242,315	117	\$174,048	173	\$349,572
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	4	\$262,650	1	\$37,250	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	4	\$262,650	1	\$37,250	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K	1	\$50,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$50,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	405	\$7,885,048	15	\$197,323	10	\$104,275	12	\$154,502	16	\$202,260
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	405	\$7,885,048	15	\$197,323	10	\$104,275	12	\$154,502	16	\$202,260
	Professional Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	2	\$769,265	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$500,000
	Professional Services	>\$5K	90	\$33,636,179	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	3	\$515,581
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	82	\$3,166,914	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$15,581
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	6	\$29,700,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	<=\$5K	1	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	9	\$4,340,259	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Standardized Services	>\$5K	127	\$2,394,450,037	2	\$95,955	2	\$57,225	1	\$8,609	0	\$0	
Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	115	\$2,678,524	2	\$95,955	2	\$57,225	1	\$8,609	0	\$0	
Standardized Services	>=\$1M	3	\$2,387,431,254	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	
DOI	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	111	\$149,410	1	\$791	0	\$0	6	\$3,777	2	\$549
	Professional Services	>\$5K	2	\$1,025,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$25,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	1	\$1,000,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	1	\$9,850	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$9,850	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOITT	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	215	\$528,887	3	\$7,027	5	\$14,676	4	\$15,275	6	\$12,036
	Goods	>\$5K	23	\$18,438,255	3	\$145,774	0	\$0	1	\$9,873	3	\$104,011
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	21	\$538,255	3	\$145,774	0	\$0	1	\$9,873	3	\$104,011
	Goods	>=\$1M	2	\$17,900,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	5	\$59,706,512	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

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Prime Contract M/WBE Utilization by Agency												
Agency	Industry	Dollar Range	Total		Asian-American		African-American		Hispanic-American		Caucasian Women	
			Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	3	\$147,700	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	2	\$59,558,812	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$375,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	16	\$95,191,339	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$83,242,983
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	12	\$481,461	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$8,105
	Standardized Services	>=\$1M	3	\$94,334,878	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$83,234,878
DORIS	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	108	\$139,541	1	\$865	1	\$2,509	0	\$0	1	\$4,998
DOT	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	1000	\$2,812,349	8	\$18,194	6	\$14,852	10	\$17,866	19	\$47,626
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$290,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	8	\$19,721,246	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	2	\$40,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>=\$1M	5	\$19,391,246	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K	17	\$691,264,723	1	\$14,922,707	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	5	\$424,584	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>=\$1M	12	\$690,840,139	1	\$14,922,707	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	250	\$9,867,138	12	\$184,828	3	\$27,560	2	\$38,983	20	\$344,397
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	248	\$5,866,791	12	\$184,828	3	\$27,560	2	\$38,983	20	\$344,397
	Goods	>=\$1M	2	\$4,000,347	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	10	\$2,687,725	1	\$25,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	9	\$569,125	1	\$25,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	1	\$2,118,600	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	4	\$1,788,620	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	128	\$196,437,966	0	\$0	1	\$45,000	0	\$0	3	\$3,739,075
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	103	\$4,425,788	0	\$0	1	\$45,000	0	\$0	2	\$115,000
	Standardized Services	>=\$1M	21	\$190,223,558	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$3,624,075
DPR	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	2389	\$4,518,642	9	\$23,939	67	\$120,728	67	\$142,385	105	\$234,261
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	2	\$2,269,493	1	\$76,368	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$76,368	1	\$76,368	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>=\$1M	1	\$2,193,125	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	80	\$47,415,233	1	\$198,182	0	\$0	1	\$975,000	8	\$4,607,109
	Construction Services	>\$5K	166	\$217,845,150	3	\$3,003,571	1	\$96,213	2	\$14,940,951	15	\$9,167,796
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	25	\$1,386,424	0	\$0	1	\$96,213	0	\$0	3	\$223,687
	Construction Services	>=\$1M	61	\$169,043,493	2	\$2,805,388	0	\$0	1	\$13,965,951	4	\$4,337,000
	Goods	>\$5K	298	\$4,731,847	1	\$5,878	4	\$36,731	1	\$5,718	13	\$232,170
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	298	\$4,731,847	1	\$5,878	4	\$36,731	1	\$5,718	13	\$232,170
	Professional Services	>\$5K	66	\$25,173,650	1	\$11,700	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$4,000,000
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	60	\$1,173,650	1	\$11,700	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	6	\$24,000,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$4,000,000
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	22	\$7,954,117	2	\$602,635	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	88	\$43,413,023	2	\$602,635	0	\$0	1	\$82,966	1	\$2,000,000
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	51	\$2,071,798	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$82,966	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>=\$1M	15	\$33,387,109	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$2,000,000
	DSBS	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	182	\$413,163	4	\$7,098	16	\$42,495	6	\$12,119	14
Construction Services		>\$5K	1	\$5,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Construction Services		>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$5,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Goods		>\$5K	4	\$65,125	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$16,616	1	\$29,405
Goods		>\$5K, <=\$100K	4	\$65,125	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$16,616	1	\$29,405
Professional Services		>\$5K	7	\$345,944	1	\$25,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Professional Services		>\$5K, <=\$100K	7	\$345,944	1	\$25,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

APPENDIX K-1 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Prime Contract M/WBE Utilization by Agency												
Agency	Industry	Dollar Range	Total		Asian-American		African-American		Hispanic-American		Caucasian Women	
			Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$230,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	3	\$260,025	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	2	\$30,025	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DSNY	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	1987	\$3,058,300	30	\$37,794	48	\$70,403	68	\$62,360	94	\$126,800
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	1	\$17,893,604	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>=\$1M	1	\$17,893,604	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	9	\$4,655,489	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K	30	\$17,930,085	1	\$40,925	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$49,800
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	18	\$1,019,096	1	\$40,925	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$49,800
	Construction Services	>=\$1M	3	\$12,255,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	76	\$18,722,464	2	\$120,466	0	\$0	0	\$0	4	\$117,879
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	74	\$2,482,614	2	\$120,466	0	\$0	0	\$0	4	\$117,879
	Goods	>=\$1M	2	\$16,239,850	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	14	\$1,111,600	0	\$0	2	\$142,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	14	\$1,111,600	0	\$0	2	\$142,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	9	\$3,042,661	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	62	\$2,043,223,658	0	\$0	1	\$24,617	1	\$17,324	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	35	\$2,048,476	0	\$0	1	\$24,617	1	\$17,324	0	\$0
Standardized Services	>=\$1M	18	\$2,038,132,521	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	
DYCD	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	147	\$274,015	0	\$0	0	\$0	3	\$5,733	2	\$3,273
	Goods	>\$5K	1	\$22,965	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$22,965	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	2	\$1,328,073	0	\$0	1	\$466,404	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	3	\$2,418,088	0	\$0	1	\$466,404	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	1	\$1,090,015	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	4	\$1,253,107	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	3	\$47,707	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Standardized Services	>=\$1M	1	\$1,205,400	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	
FDNY	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	976	\$2,418,134	3	\$7,145	1	\$882	5	\$7,616	16	\$33,851
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$801,860	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	2	\$10,302,634	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>=\$1M	1	\$9,500,774	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K	22	\$74,021,825	1	\$98,500	0	\$0	1	\$17,500	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	19	\$1,061,415	1	\$98,500	0	\$0	1	\$17,500	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>=\$1M	3	\$72,960,410	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	258	\$6,051,243	5	\$80,568	3	\$30,969	5	\$255,240	8	\$92,125
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	258	\$6,051,243	5	\$80,568	3	\$30,969	5	\$255,240	8	\$92,125
	Professional Services	>\$5K	6	\$8,013,206	0	\$0	2	\$81,085	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	5	\$159,205	0	\$0	2	\$81,085	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	1	\$7,854,001	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	4	\$2,036,780	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	56	\$21,629,422	1	\$25,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	49	\$1,653,192	1	\$25,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	
Standardized Services	>=\$1M	3	\$17,939,450	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	
HPD	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	13699	\$7,431,484	326	\$221,533	66	\$41,493	29	\$18,473	219	\$133,003
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	1	\$14,170	0	\$0	1	\$14,170	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$14,170	0	\$0	1	\$14,170	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	3	\$1,850,777	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$1,100,777
	Construction Services	>\$5K	491	\$9,470,626	27	\$374,535	0	\$0	0	\$0	10	\$1,485,936

APPENDIX K-1 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Prime Contract M/WBE Utilization by Agency												
Agency	Industry	Dollar Range	Total		Asian-American		African-American		Hispanic-American		Caucasian Women	
			Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	488	\$7,619,849	27	\$374,535	0	\$0	0	\$0	8	\$385,159
	Goods	<=\$5K	164	\$151,910	3	\$1,549	2	\$972	15	\$8,970	17	\$15,734
	Goods	>\$100K, <\$1M	2	\$431,700	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	45	\$1,743,345	11	\$241,104	1	\$10,781	2	\$13,462	4	\$43,601
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	43	\$1,311,645	11	\$241,104	1	\$10,781	2	\$13,462	4	\$43,601
	Professional Services	<=\$5K	2	\$10,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$5,000
	Professional Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$539,605	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	24	\$358,282,055	1	\$100,000	0	\$0	1	\$15,000	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	10	\$398,850	1	\$100,000	0	\$0	1	\$15,000	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	13	\$357,343,600	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	6	\$2,488,754	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	35	\$8,520,651	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$25,000	2	\$190,228
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	26	\$1,031,897	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$25,000	2	\$190,228
	Standardized Services	>=\$1M	3	\$5,000,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
HRA	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	714	\$1,164,388	48	\$68,425	108	\$137,201	54	\$60,804	112	\$167,686
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	2	\$199,999	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	2	\$199,999	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$784,550	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$784,550
	Construction Services	>\$5K	5	\$12,887,880	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$50,000	1	\$784,550
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	2	\$114,530	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$50,000	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>=\$1M	2	\$11,988,800	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	75	\$2,126,449	7	\$183,051	3	\$91,149	5	\$71,802	6	\$153,478
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	75	\$2,126,449	7	\$183,051	3	\$91,149	5	\$71,802	6	\$153,478
	Professional Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$224,322	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	33	\$11,237,698	0	\$0	1	\$50,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	30	\$1,654,876	0	\$0	1	\$50,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	2	\$9,358,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	2	\$1,860,415	0	\$0	1	\$907,997	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	39	\$38,045,254	4	\$5,126,519	7	\$7,328,099	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	21	\$1,269,479	3	\$111,874	1	\$78,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
Standardized Services	>=\$1M	16	\$34,915,360	1	\$5,014,646	5	\$6,342,103	0	\$0	0	\$0	
Law	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	676	\$1,082,936	10	\$24,596	4	\$3,972	12	\$20,166	27	\$41,967
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$100K, <\$1M	2	\$1,019,650	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	3	\$1,037,050	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$17,400	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	6	\$107,714	1	\$10,607	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	6	\$107,714	1	\$10,607	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	21	\$6,954,700	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	56	\$18,051,910	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	30	\$1,589,375	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	5	\$9,507,835	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	2	\$444,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$147,000
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	7	\$3,911,433	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$147,000
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	4	\$243,433	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>=\$1M	1	\$3,224,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
LPC	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	62	\$80,912	0	\$0	11	\$9,611	2	\$568	7	\$9,041
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	1	\$22,700	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$22,700	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K	4	\$51,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

APPENDIX K-1 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Prime Contract M/WBE Utilization by Agency												
Agency	Industry	Dollar Range	Total		Asian-American		African-American		Hispanic-American		Caucasian Women	
			Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	4	\$51,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	2	\$22,906	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	2	\$22,906	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
NYPD	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	3249	\$6,425,822	70	\$129,364	90	\$132,100	84	\$166,844	190	\$392,574
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K	2	\$112,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Architecture/Engineering	>\$5K, <=\$100K	2	\$112,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	5	\$1,167,890	2	\$614,490	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K	16	\$2,916,063	2	\$614,490	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$35,000
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	10	\$357,877	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$35,000
	Construction Services	>=\$1M	1	\$1,390,296	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	483	\$9,344,423	9	\$103,799	15	\$180,569	13	\$198,983	18	\$229,815
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	483	\$9,344,423	9	\$103,799	15	\$180,569	13	\$198,983	18	\$229,815
	Professional Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	2	\$1,183,979	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	18	\$1,702,948	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	16	\$518,969	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	4	\$1,482,025	1	\$235,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$100,575
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	144	\$7,871,169	2	\$260,000	1	\$8,201	2	\$17,121	3	\$160,575
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	139	\$3,635,251	1	\$25,000	1	\$8,201	2	\$17,121	2	\$60,000
Standardized Services	>=\$1M	1	\$2,753,894	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	
OEM	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	263	\$431,082	4	\$8,140	1	\$3,100	0	\$0	4	\$4,140
	Goods	>\$5K	10	\$306,387	1	\$33,965	1	\$5,240	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	10	\$306,387	1	\$33,965	1	\$5,240	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$477,300	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	6	\$1,727,300	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	4	\$250,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	1	\$1,000,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$100K, <\$1M	1	\$110,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Standardized Services	>\$5K	6	\$245,901	1	\$10,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
PROB	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	5	\$135,901	1	\$10,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	106	\$133,497	8	\$7,824	14	\$8,917	19	\$13,143	8	\$7,406
	Construction Services	>\$5K	2	\$63,155	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Construction Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	2	\$63,155	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K	2	\$26,085	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	2	\$26,085	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	1	\$15,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	1	\$15,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TLC	Standardized Services	>\$5K	11	\$405,548	0	\$0	1	\$25,000	2	\$42,475	2	\$199,998
	Standardized Services	>\$5K, <=\$100K	11	\$405,548	0	\$0	1	\$25,000	2	\$42,475	2	\$199,998
	Micropurchase	<=\$5K	272	\$422,327	10	\$11,122	2	\$1,025	4	\$5,813	3	\$5,300
	Goods	>\$5K	6	\$148,798	1	\$7,900	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Goods	>\$5K, <=\$100K	6	\$148,798	1	\$7,900	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>\$5K	1	\$1,257,947	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	>=\$1M	1	\$1,257,947	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

APPENDIX K-2 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Count and Value of Contracts for Which Participation Goals Were Set, Disaggregated by Agency and Industry			
Agency	Industry	Count	Value
DCAS	Construction Services	5	\$8,500,950
DCP	Professional Services	4	\$2,555,540
DDC	Architecture/Engineering	10	\$130,853,963
	Construction Services	67	\$337,448,625
	Professional Services	1	\$1,500,000
DEP	Architecture/Engineering	2	\$9,428,766
DHMH	Professional Services	6	\$29,700,000
DHS	Construction Services	6	\$2,167,827
DOC	Architecture/Engineering	2	\$4,000,000
	Construction Services	6	\$22,069,810
	Professional Services	1	\$1,728,000
DOT	Construction Services	4	\$42,704,600
DPR	Construction Services	73	\$133,067,460
DSNY	Construction Services	4	\$8,742,480
FDNY	Architecture/Engineering	2	\$10,302,634
	Construction Services	2	\$18,960,512
	Professional Services	1	\$7,854,001
HPD	Construction Services	1	\$146,333
	Professional Services	8	\$233,901,600
HRA	Construction Services	3	\$12,773,350
NYPD	Construction Services	4	\$2,146,786
OEM	Professional Services	1	\$1,000,000
Total		213	\$1,021,553,237

APPENDIX K-3 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Count and Value of All Subcontracts Awarded on Prime Contracts with M/WBE Goals, Disaggregated by Agency, Industry & Race/Gender Classification											
Agency	Industry	Total		Asian-American		African-American		Hispanic-American		Caucasian Women	
		Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value
DCAS	Construction Services	5	\$340,238	2	\$99,975	2	\$129,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
DDC	Architecture/Engineering	9	\$2,072,765	3	\$577,640	1	\$575,500	2	\$392,000	1	\$52,000
	Construction Services	70	\$5,920,188	7	\$391,123	2	\$286,670	0	\$0	1	\$135,000
DHS	Construction Services	3	\$162,250	0	\$0	1	\$15,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOC	Construction Services	6	\$435,100	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
DOT	Construction Services	23	\$3,220,000	2	\$100,000	0	\$0	2	\$330,000	8	\$2,330,000
DPR	Construction Services	462	\$22,953,657	129	\$5,058,737	25	\$1,559,000	14	\$1,528,050	6	\$561,398
DSNY	Construction Services	10	\$933,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	2	\$176,000
FDNY	Architecture/Engineering	1	\$130,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$130,000	0	\$0
	Professional Services	3	\$210,500	1	\$95,500	1	\$57,500	0	\$0	1	\$57,500
HPD	Construction Services	3	\$20,200	1	\$15,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Professional Services	1	\$279,280	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$279,280	0	\$0
NYPD	Construction Services	6	\$254,426	0	\$0	2	\$176,626	0	\$0	0	\$0
Total		602	\$36,932,104	145	\$6,337,975	34	\$2,799,296	20	\$2,659,330	19	\$3,311,898

APPENDIX K-4 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

M/WBE Waiver Requests and Determinations						
Agency	Decision Date	Vendor Name	Bid/Response Due Date	Agency TSP	Waiver Request	Waiver Determination
NYPD	8/31/2007	A.S.C. Contracting	9/4/2007	17%	Full	Full
NYPD	5/28/2008	American Defense Systems, Inc.	5/30/2008	10%	Full	Full
DCAS	5/28/2008	Apple Restoration and Waterproofing, Inc.	5/30/2008	30%	17%	Partial, 17%
SBS	6/23/2008	Arbor E&T, LLC	6/26/2008	10%	Full	Denied
DOC	9/18/2007	Atlas Fence & Railing Co., Inc.	9/28/2007	24%	17%	Partial, 17%
NYPD	5/6/2008	Atlas Fence & Railing Co., Inc.	5/8/2008	15%	Full	Full
NYPD	4/22/2008	Butler Inc.	4/24/2008	37%	Full	Full
NYPD	8/10/2007	Centennial Elevator Industries, Inc.	8/16/2007	6%	Full	Full
NYPD	8/31/2007	City & County Paving Corp.	9/4/2007	17%	Full	Full
NYPD	8/31/2007	City & County Paving Corp.	9/4/2007	40%	Full	Full
DOC	10/16/2007	Clarity Testing Services, Inc.	10/19/2007	20%	Full	Full
SBS	2/1/2008	Community Solutions, Inc.	2/5/2008	20%	Full	Full
DYCD	6/9/2008	DAH Consulting	6/11/2008	30%	Full	Denied
NYPD	10/29/2007	Datamxx Group, Inc.	11/1/2007	5%	Full	Full
SBS	2/1/2008	DB Grant Associates Inc.	2/5/2008	20%	5%	Partial, 5%
SBS	6/24/2008	DB Grant Associates Inc.	6/26/2008	10%	Full	Full
DDC	1/18/2008	DeBoe Construction Corp.	1/23/2008	7%	3%	Partial, 4%
DDC	1/20/2008	DeBoe Construction Corp.	1/23/2008	10%	5%	Partial, 5%
DDC	4/25/2008	DeBoe Construction Corp.	4/28/2008	6%	3%	Partial, 3%
DDC	1/26/2008	DeBoe Construction Corp.	1/29/2008	4%	2%	Partial, 2%
FDNY	3/10/2008	Decoma Building Corp.	3/11/2008	50%	30%	Partial, 30%
DDC	12/8/2007	DiFazio Industries	12/11/2007	2%	Full	Denied
DDC	3/5/2008	Doul Construction Corp	3/7/2008	40%	Full	Denied
DPR	4/22/2008	Doyle-Baldante, Inc.	4/24/2008	14%	7%	Denied
DPR	4/23/2008	Doyle-Baldante, Inc.	4/28/2008	25%	15%	Partial, 18%
DPR	4/23/2008	Doyle-Baldante, Inc.	4/28/2008	30%	15%	Partial, 20%
DPR	8/21/2007	Dragonetti Brothers	8/24/2007	5%	Full	Full
DPR	8/21/2007	Dragonetti Brothers	8/27/2007	5%	Full	Full
SBS	1/2/2008	Educational Data Systems, Inc.	1/7/2008	20%	Full	Full
SBS	2/1/2008	Educational Data Systems, Inc.	2/5/2008	20%	Full	Full
SBS	6/21/2008	Educational Data Systems, Inc.	6/26/2008	10%	Full	Full
DDC	11/9/2007	EF PRO Contracting, Inc.	11/3/2007	5%	Full	Full
DDC	3/5/2008	EF PRO Contracting, Inc.	3/7/2008	20%	Full	Full
DHS	12/10/2007	E-J Electric Installation Co.	12/14/2007	25%	Full	Full
DCAS	5/16/2008	E-J Electric Installation Co.	5/19/2008	10%	Full	Partial, 2%
DCAS	5/16/2008	E-J Electric Installation Co.	5/19/2008	10%	Full	Partial, 2%
DOC	10/16/2007	Exec. Medical Svcs. DbA Affiliated Physicians	10/19/2007	20%	Full	Full
DHS	3/17/2008	Faze Electricla Contracting Inc.	3/19/2008	20%	Full	Full
ACS	5/16/2008	Fordham University	5/19/2008	10%	5%	Partial, 5%

APPENDIX K-4 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

M/WBE Waiver Requests and Determinations						
Agency	Decision Date	Vendor Name	Bid/Response Due Date	Agency TSP	Waiver Request	Waiver Determination
DDC	9/4/2007	Foster & Partners	9/6/2007	25%	10%	Denied
NYPD	10/19/2007	Franklin Company Contractors, Inc.	10/23/2007	9.5%	4%	Partial
HPD	4/7/2008	Gateway Demolition Corp.	4/9/2008	14.40%	Full	Denied
DOT	7/12/2007	Gateway Industries, Inc.	7/13/2007	12%	7%	Denied
DCAS	7/17/2007	Gemini Electric Co., Inc.	7/20/2007	25%	Full	Full
DCAS	7/17/2007	Genegy Electric Services Co. LLC	7/20/2007	25%	Full	Full
DHS	9/28/2007	GM Construction & Renovation, Inc.	10/2/2007	10%	Full	Full
NYPD	5/21/2008	GM Construction & Renovation, Inc.	5/22/2008	33%	Full	Partial, 12%
DOITT	8/16/2007	Godbe Research, Inc.	8/20/2007	18%	Full	Denied
DOS	5/12/2008	Halcrow, Inc.	5/14/2008	20%	5-10%	Denied
DDC	2/18/2008	Heavy Construction Company, Inc.	2/21/2008	8%	1%	Partial, 1%
DDC	2/23/2008	Heavy Construction Company, Inc.	2/26/2008	5%	1%	Partial, 1%
DDC	9/26/2007	Heavy Construction Company, Inc.	9/26/2007	2%	<1%	Denied
DDC	12/15/2007	Heavy Construction Company, Inc.	12/20/2007	7%	1%	Partial, 1%
DDC	12/18/2007	Heavy Construction Company, Inc.	12/19/2007	4%	1%	Partial, 1%
DOC	10/16/2007	Industrial Medical Associates, PC	10/19/2007	20%	5%	Partial, 5%
NYPD	2/14/2008	Interphase Elec.	2/19/2008	15%	Full	Full
NYPD	2/14/2008	Interphase Elec.	2/19/2008	35%	Full	Full
DDC	3/25/2008	Interphase Elec.	3/28/2008	15%	8%	Partial, 8%
DDC	4/15/2008	Interphase Elec.	4/16/2008	10%	Full	Partial, 4%
NYPD	7/23/2007	Jaidan Industries	8/14/2007	12.5%	Full	Full
NYPD	8/13/2007	Jaidan Industries	1/9/2008	31.0%	Full	Full
DDC	4/15/2008	J.H. Electric of New York, Inc.	4/16/2008	10%	Full	Full
DCAS	4/28/2008	J.H. Electric of New York, Inc.	5/14/2008	25%	Full	Full
DPR	5/13/2008	JCC Construction Corp.	5/15/2008	20%	Full	Denied
DPR	5/13/2008	JCC Construction Corp.	5/15/2008	32%	Full	Denied
DOC	9/24/2007	JES Plumbing & Heating Corp.	9/28/2007	15%	5%	Partial, 5%
DDC	4/15/2008	Kanto Electric Corp.	4/16/2008	10%	Full	Denied
DHMH	3/24/2008	Labvantage Solutions	12/21/2007	10%	Full	Full
DDC	10/16/2007	Laws Construction Company	10/18/2007	8%	3%	Partial, 3%
DPR	4/21/2008	Laws Construction Company	4/23/2008	37%	5%	Denied
NYPD	10/29/2007	LeadsOnline LLC	11/1/2007	5%	Full	Full
DCAS	7/17/2007	Levis Electrical Construction, Inc.	7/20/2007	25%	Full	Full
DDC	4/14/2008	Mar-sal Plumbing and Heating Inc.	4/16/2008	5%	Full	Full
DDC	4/14/2008	Mega Engineering, Inc.	4/14/2008	5%	Full	Full
DDC	4/14/2008	Mega Engineering, Inc.	4/17/2008	5%	Full	Full
DDC	4/17/2008	Mega Engineering, Inc.	4/21/2008	5%	Full	Partial, 2.6%
FDNY	10/30/2007	Metro York Electrical, Inc.	11/1/2007	10%	Full	Full
DPR	3/13/2008	MIME Construction Corp.	3/18/2008	20%	15%	Denied

APPENDIX K-4 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

M/WBE Waiver Requests and Determinations						
Agency	Decision Date	Vendor Name	Bid/Response Due Date	Agency TSP	Waiver Request	Waiver Determination
NYPD	2/14/2008	MSR Electrical Corp	2/19/2008	35%	Full	Full
HPD	5/12/2008	N.B.I. Equipment Corp.	5/15/2008	23.80%	14%	Partial, 14%
ACS	12/10/2007	NCP Restorations Ltd.	12/11/2007	10%	Full	Full
DDC	6/2/2008	NSP Enterprises, Inc.	6/5/2008	60%	30%	Partial, 45%
DDC	1/20/2008	Paul J. Scariano	1/23/2008	7%	3%	Denied
NYPD	4/29/2008	Porter Lee Corporation	5/2/2008	5%	Full	Full
DDC	4/15/2008	Premier Electrical Contractors, Inc.	4/16/2008	10%	Full	Full
DHS	12/10/2007	Premier Electrical Contractors, Inc.	12/14/2007	25%	Full	Full
DPR	5/1/2008	Professional Pavers	5/6/2008	30%	6%	Denied
DCAS	3/6/2008	Prometal Construction	3/11/2008	30%	10%	Partial, 15%
DDC	11/30/2007	S&N Builders	12/3/2007	23%	7%	Partial, 7%
DDC	12/10/2007	S&N Builders	12/11/2007	40%	18%	Partial, 18%
DDC	6/2/2008	S.M. Construction Company	6/5/2008	60%	20%	Partial, 50%
NYPD	8/10/2007	Slade Industries, Inc.	8/16/2007	6%	Full	Full
DPR	9/18/2007	Spaintest Contracting Corp.	9/20/2007	15%	10%	Partial, 7%
DHS	12/11/2007	Stasi/Dallas Electrical Contracting, Inc.	12/14/2007	25%	Full	Full
DDC	4/15/2008	Stasi/Dallas Electrical Contracting, Inc.	4/16/2008	10%	Full	Full
DCAS	11/26/2007	Staunton Chow, P.C.	11/28/2007	35%	10%	Partial, 16%
DHS	1/25/2008	Staunton Chow, P.C.	1/29/2008	30%	10%	Partial, 10%
DYCD	6/9/2008	TATC Consulting	6/11/2008	30%	Full	Full
DOC	8/15/2007	Telentos Construction Corp.	8/10/2007	10%	Full	Denied
DPR	3/10/2008	Telentos Construction Corp.	3/12/2008	32%	5%	Partial, 25%
NYPD	4/11/2008	Thermotech Mechanical	4/24/2008	37%	Full	Full
DHS	12/10/2007	Thomas F. Cash & Sons	12/14/2007	10%	Full	Full
FDNY	9/5/2007	Thompson Overhead Doors Co., Inc.	9/7/2007	10%	4%	Partial, 4%
DHS	3/17/2008	Thorn Electric Inc.	3/19/2008	20%	Full	Denied
DDC	6/2/2008	Three Generations Contracting	6/5/2008	60%	18%	Partial, 45%
DCAS	6/10/2008	Tri State Counseling and Mediation	6/16/2008	50%	20%	Partial, 20%
DCAS	6/16/2008	United Contractor & Developer, Inc.	6/18/2008	60%	15%	Denied
DCAS	6/27/2008	United Contractor & Developer, Inc.	6/30/2008	60%	20%	Denied
DHS	1/25/2008	William F. Collins, AIA, Architects, LLP	1/29/2008	30%	Full	Full
FDNY	3/10/2008	ZHL Group Inc.	3/11/2008	50%	30%	Partial, 30%

APPENDIX K-4 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Contracts Awarded to Vendors that Received M/WBE Waivers

Agency	Decision Date	Vendor Name	Bid/Response Due Date	Agency TSP	Waiver Request	Waiver Determination
NYPD	8/31/2007	A.S.C. Contracting	09/04/07	17%	Full	Full
DOC	9/18/2007	Atlas Fence & Railing Co., Inc.	09/28/07	24%	17%	Partial, 17%
DCAS	1/22/2007	Culver Floor Covering Co. Inc.	01/24/07	10%	Full	Full
DDC	1/26/2008	DeBoe Construction Corp.	01/29/08	4%	2%	Partial, 2%
DPR	8/21/2007	Dragonetti Brothers	08/24/07	5%	Full	Full
DDC	11/9/2007	EF PRO Contracting, Inc.	11/3/2007	5%	Full	Full
NYPD	10/19/2007	Franklin Company Contractors, Inc.	10/23/2007	9.5%	4%	Partial, 4%
DDC	2/16/2007	Halcyon Construction Corp.	02/21/07	20%	6%	Partial, 6%
DOC	10/16/2007	Industrial Medical Associates, PC	10/19/2007	20%	5%	Partial, 5%
NYPD	8/13/2007	Jaidan Industries, Inc.	08/21/07	31%	Full	Full
DOS	6/22/2007	Laws Construction Corp.	06/26/07	15%	5%	Partial, 5%
DCAS	4/19/2007	McNeil Sales & Service Inc.	04/20/07	25%	15%	Partial, 1%
DDC	3/28/2007	Mega Engineering, Inc.*	04/04/07	5%	Full	Full
DDC	12/29/2006	Power Concrete Co., Inc.	01/11/07	5%	1%	Partial, 1%
DDC	5/16/2007	S&N Builders, Inc.	05/18/07	50%	28%	Partial, 28%
FDNY	9/5/2007	Thompson Overhead Doors Co., Inc.	09/07/07	10%	4%	Partial, 4%

Note: All contracts shown reflect construction services, except for the contract with Mega Engineering, Inc. which is for architecture/engineering services.

APPENDIX K-5 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Fiscal 2008 Large-Scale Procurement Approvals (> \$10M)						
Agency	Approval Date	Type	Contract Description	Basis for Approval	Value of Regis. Ks	# Ks
DJJ	2/25/2008	RFP	Provision of Medical and Ancillary Services For Youth In DJJ's Custody	Human services	\$13,219,050	1
DFTA	10/4/2007	RFP	Case Management Programs For Older Adults	Human services	\$27,155,902	23
HRA	1/22/2008	RFP	To provide community guardian services to incapacitated adults	Human services	\$26,679,004	3
Total for category					\$67,053,956	27
DDC	1/16/2008	CSB	Construction of Sanitary and Storm Sewers in Richmond Terrace - Borough of Staten Island	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$10,795,551	1
DDC	12/18/2007	CSB	Reconstruction of Streets in Brookville/Edgewood Triangle - Borough of Queens	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$18,128,386	1
DDC	9/28/2007	RFP	Reconstruction of Ely Avenue Area, etc. - The Bronx	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$20,892,000	1
DEP	3/11/2008	CSB	Croton Water Treatment Offsite Facilities - General Construction, Bronx, NY	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$1,327,700,000	1
DEP	3/11/2008	CSB	Croton Water Treatment Offsite Facilities - Electric Work, Bronx, NY	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$37,678,000	1
Total for category					\$1,415,193,937	5
DHS	10/3/2007	RFP	Unarmed Security Guard Services for the Boroughs of Brooklyn & Queens	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$11,306,001	1
DHS	7/10/2007	CSB	Transportation Services, Citywide	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$16,541,019	1
DOT	4/3/2008	CSB	Street Light Maintenance in the Borough of Brooklyn (Area 3)	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$34,127,727	1
DOT	4/3/2008	CSB	Street Light Maintenance in the Borough of Queens (Area 4)	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$22,705,103	1
DOT	4/3/2008	CSB	Street Light Maintenance in the Borough of Manhattan (Area 1)	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$23,191,718	1
DOT	3/28/2008	CSB	Street Light Maintenance in the Borough of The Bronx (Area 2)	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$19,478,654	1
FDNY	7/19/2007	CSB	Electrical Contracting Services	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$17,379,600	1

APPENDIX K-5 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Fiscal 2008 Large-Scale Procurement Approvals (> \$10M)						
Agency	Approval Date	Type	Contract Description	Basis for Approval	Value of Regis. Ks	# Ks
Total for category					\$144,729,822	7
DDC	5/27/2008	RFP	Requirements Contracts for Resident Engineering Inspection Services for Twelve Contracts, Citywide	Requirements contract for goods/services (multiple award)	\$12,835,145	8
DDC	3/10/2008	RFP	Eight Engineering Design and Related Services Requirements Contracts, Citywide	Requirements contract for goods/services (multiple award)	\$15,000,000	3
Total for category					\$27,835,145	11
DCAS	8/2/2007	CSB	Truck, 33 CY Front Loading Collection - DOS	Unique/unusual goods/ services/construction, and separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$21,480,371	1
DOT	7/17/2007	CSB	Canine Detection Teams & Special Security Services for SI Ferry Terminals & Related Facilities	Unique/unusual goods/ services/construction, and separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$12,687,084	1
HPD	1/17/2007	RFP	Construction Management Services for the Alternative Enforcement Program (AEF) - Brooklyn, Queens & Staten Island (All CDs)	Unique/unusual goods/ services/construction, and separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$211,847,600	6
Total for category					\$246,015,055	8
Total approved with Fiscal 2008 registered contracts					\$1,900,827,914	58

APPENDIX K-5 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Fiscal 2008 Registered Contracts Based on Prior Year Large-Scale Procurement Approvals (> \$10M)					
Agency	Approval Date	Type	Contract Description	Basis for Approval	Est. Value of Procurement
CJC	4/16/2008	RFP	Appellate Representation Request for Proposals	Human services	\$27,754,488
CJC	2/1/2008	RFP	Citywide Services For Victims Of Crime	Human services	\$12,000,000
DFTA	4/29/2008	RFP	Home Delivered Meals	Human services	\$45,000,000
DHS	5/23/2008	RFP	Operation of the Borden Avenue Veterans Facility; Short Term Housing for Homeless Veterans	Human services	\$17,896,572
DHS	4/24/2008	RFP	To Operate the Schwartz Next Step Employment Shelter (Wards Island)	Human services	\$30,349,540
DHS	4/24/2008	RFP	To operate the Clarke Thomas Next Step Employment Shelter (Wards Island)	Human services	\$26,424,110
DHS	12/4/2007	RFP	Operation of the Borden Avenue Veterans Residence for the Short Term Housing	Human services	\$17,403,711
DHS	11/9/2007	RFP	To operate the Kingsboro MICA Shelter and/or Park Avenue Shelter	Human services	\$22,980,010
DHS	10/15/2007	RFP	To operate the Clarke Thomas and/or Schwartz Next Stop Employment Shelters	Human services	\$56,674,720
DHS	8/16/2007	RFP	Open Ended Request for Proposals for the Development and Operation of Safe Haven Housing Options	Human services	\$84,026,165
HRA	5/9/2008	RFP	Tier II Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	Human services	\$10,611,410
HRA	3/3/2008	Neg. Acq.	Non-Emergency Supportive Housing Program for Persons Living with AIDS (PIWA's)/HIV - Related Illnesses and Their Families	Human services	\$46,326,830
HRA	9/26/2007	RFP	Provision of Non-Emergency Scatter Site I Housing and Supportive Services for Persons Living with AIDS or Advance HIV Illness under the NY/NY III Supportive Housing Agreement	Human services	\$25,200,000
HRA	9/26/2007	RFP	Provision of Non-Emergency Supportive Congregate Housing and Supportive services for Persons Living with AIDS or Advance HIV Illness under the NY/NY III Supportive Housing Agreement	Human services	\$25,200,000
Total for category					\$447,847,556

APPENDIX K-5 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Fiscal 2008 Registered Contracts Based on Prior Year Large-Scale Procurement Approvals (> \$10M)					
Agency	Approval Date	Type	Contract Description	Basis for Approval	Est. Value of Procurement
DCAS	8/14/2007	CSB	Electrical Work for 851 Grand Concourse Electrical Upgrade and Emergency Generator Plant	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$13,700,000
DDC	5/8/2008	RFP	Construction Management/Build Services for the Construction of the New Police Academy	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$1,500,000,000
DDC	3/6/2008	RFP	Construction Management/Build Services for the Construction of the NYPD Public Safety Answering Center II, Borough of The Bronx	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$670,000,000
DDC	3/6/2008	RFP	Architectural and Engineering Design Services During Construction for the Renovation and Expansion of the Brooklyn Detention Center	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$16,000,000
DDC	3/5/2008	RFP	Construction Management/Build Services for the Construction of New Emergency Medical Services Station, Borough of The Bronx	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$12,980,364
DDC	3/5/2008	RFP	Construction Management/Build Services for the Construction of the New 121st Street Precinct, Borough of Staten Island	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$36,309,908
DDC	3/4/2008	Neg. Acq.	Construction Management Services and Construction for the Renovation of City Hall	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$65,000,000
DDC	2/27/2008	CSB	Reconstruction of Fulton Street from Church Street to South Street, etc - Borough of Manhattan	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$22,162,170
DDC	2/11/2008	CSB	New 120th Precinct Stationhouse and Central Booking Facility - Borough of Staten Island	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$25,560,929
DDC	2/11/2008	CSB	Queens Museum of Art Expansion	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$12,787,000
DDC	12/19/2007	CSB	Weeksville Heritage Center - Brooklyn	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$12,925,000
DDC	12/18/2007	CSB	Reconstruction of Edgemere Urban Renewal Area - Phase C1 - Borough of Queens	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$19,203,706
DDC	12/18/2007	CSB	Reconstruction of Sanitary and Storm Sewers in 110th Street, etc. Borough of Queens	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$18,893,481
DDC	12/18/2007	CSB	Rehabilitation of W. 181st Street/Riverside Drive Retaining Wall - Borough of Manhattan	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$14,413,859
DEP	4/9/2008	RFP	Facility Planning for the Construction of The 3rd Catskill and Delaware Aqueduct and Associated Facilities	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$25,000,000

APPENDIX K-5 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Fiscal 2008 Registered Contracts Based on Prior Year Large-Scale Procurement Approvals (> \$10M)					
Agency	Approval Date	Type	Contract Description	Basis for Approval	Est. Value of Procurement
DEP	4/2/2008	RFP	Consultant Services In Connection with shafts for CT#3 Ph2 Manhattan Leg and Successive contracts to activate the tunnel	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$20,000,000
DEP	1/23/2008	CSB	BEDS/Wastewater Treatment and Remediation	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$91,069,000
DEP	10/2/2007	CSB	Tie in Richmond Chamber at Shaft 23 B & Activate Cleaning of Tunnel Stage 3, Queens and Brooklyn	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$38,678,632
DEP	9/10/2007	RFP	Design and Design services during Construction for the Olive Bridge Dam and Ashokan Facilities	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$15,000,000
DEP	9/6/2007	CSB	Alley Park Environmental Restoration Phase One Stage Three, Queens	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$19,800,000
DOC	10/30/2007	RFP	Consultant Services During Design and Construction for the Expansion and Reconstruction of Brooklyn House of Detention	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$15,750,000
DOT	4/29/2008	RFP	Design/Build for the Rehabilitation of the St. George Staten Island Ferry Terminal Ramps, Borough of Staten Island	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$185,350,000
DOT	1/16/2008	CSB	Reconstruction of East 8th Street Access Ramp over Belt Parkway	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$11,933,000
DOT	12/13/2007	CSB	Rehabilitation on the 11th Avenue Viaduct over LIRR West Side Yards, West 30th Street to West 33rd Street	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$25,000,000
DOT	9/25/2007	RFP	Design/Build for the Rehabilitation of the St. George Staten Island Ferry Terminal Ramps, Borough of Staten Island	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$158,550,000
DOT	9/14/2007	RFP	Design, Construction and Construction Support Services for the rehabilitation of the Bruckner Expressway Bridges over AMTRAK/CSX, the Bronx	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$41,000,000
DOT	8/31/2007	RFP	Design/Build for the Rehabilitation of the St. George Staten Island Ferry Terminal Ramps, Borough of Staten Island	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$158,550,000
DOT	8/17/2007	RFP	Design Build for the Reconstruction of the Cross Island Parkway at Fort Totten Entrance over 212th Street, Borough of Queens	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$35,000,000
DOT	7/18/2007	RFP	Resident Engineering Inspection Services for Brooklyn Bridge, Rehabilitation of Approaches & Ramps and Painting of the Entire Bridge, Boroughs of Manhattan & Brooklyn	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$37,000,000

APPENDIX K-5 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Fiscal 2008 Registered Contracts Based on Prior Year Large-Scale Procurement Approvals (> \$10M)					
Agency	Approval Date	Type	Contract Description	Basis for Approval	Est. Value of Procurement
DOT	7/17/2007	CSB	Construction of East 153rd Street Bridge over MNRR in the Borough of The Bronx	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$87,000,000
DOT	7/11/2007	RFP	Construction Support Services for Brooklyn Bridge, Rehabilitation of Approaches & Ramps and Painting of the Entire Bridge, Boroughs of Manhattan & Brooklyn	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$12,000,000
DPR	4/16/2008	CSB	Reconstruction of the Stadium multi-purpose field with synthetic turf. The parade ground & related site work located East of Broadway, between Van Cortlandt Park South & the Henry Hudson Pkwy in Van Cortlandt Park, Borough of the Bronx	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$11,672,141
FDNY	10/19/2007	Neg. Acq.	Starfire Staying Alive (SSA), Phase II	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$12,872,000
Total for category					\$3,441,161,190
DCAS	6/6/2008	CSB	Req. Contract for Consultant Eng Design Services for Modernization of Bldg. Systems with Ancillary Arch. Design Serv. In the Borough of Man. (Below Duane St). Man (Above Duane St), The Bronx and Bklyn/Qns/SI	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$15,000,000
DDC	2/27/2008	CSB	School Safety Improvement, Phase 2, In the Vicinity of Schools at Various Location - Citywide	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$18,406,848
DEP	6/30/2008	CSB	Removal, Transportation and Disposal of Residuals from Various WTPs	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$14,367,400
DEP	4/1/2008	CSB	Wetland Mitigation	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$21,140,000
DEP	10/30/2007	RFP	Worldwide Technical Inspection & Concrete Quality Assurance	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$22,000,000
DEP	10/9/2007	CSB	AMR Installations Staten Island	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$13,600,000
DEP	10/9/2007	CSB	AMR Installations, Brooklyn East	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$14,600,000

APPENDIX K-5 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Fiscal 2008 Registered Contracts Based on Prior Year Large-Scale Procurement Approvals (> \$10M)					
Agency	Approval Date	Type	Contract Description	Basis for Approval	Est. Value of Procurement
DEP	10/9/2007	CSB	AMR Installations, Queens Southeast	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$10,900,000
DEP	10/4/2007	CSB	AMR Installation, Queens Northwest	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$10,000,000
DOT	1/31/2008	CSB	The furnishing and installation of 100 watt and 150 watt energy efficient cobra heads and removal of 150 watt and 250 watt cobra heads citywide	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$14,950,880
FDNY	7/19/2007	CSB	General Contracting Services	Multiple site contract, but separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$50,000,000
Total for category					\$204,965,128
DPR	1/9/2008	Neg. Acq.	All services for the Design and Construction Services for various Schoolyard Playgrounds, located citywide	Other - awardees likely not-for-profit	\$19,200,000
HPD	12/13/2007	CSB	Handyperson and Superintendent Payroll and Personnel Processing Services	Other - fiscal agent contract /pass-through	\$20,000,000
Total for category					\$39,200,000
OMB	11/13/2007	RFP	Value Engineering (PREQ.) Service on a Task Order Basis	Requirements contract for goods/services (multiple award)	\$16,000,000
Total for category					\$16,000,000
DEP	6/12/2008	CSB	Service and Repair of Centrifuges at Various WPCPs	Unique/unusual goods/ services/construction, and separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$10,500,000
DEP	2/12/2008	RFP	CSO-PLANYC: Long-Term Planning for Combined Sewer Overflows	Unique/unusual goods/ services/construction, and separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$15,000,000
DSNY	3/3/2008	CSB	Export of Municipal Solid Waste from the Borough of Brooklyn	Unique/unusual goods/ services/construction, and separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$362,400,000

APPENDIX K-5 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Fiscal 2008 Registered Contracts Based on Prior Year Large-Scale Procurement Approvals (> \$10M)					
Agency	Approval Date	Type	Contract Description	Basis for Approval	Est. Value of Procurement
FDNY	11/13/2007	RFP	Ambulance Transport Billing and Collection Services	Unique/unusual goods/ services/construction, and separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$41,000,000
NYPD	7/24/2007	RFP	Two (2) New Air-Sea Rescue Helicopters	Unique/unusual goods/ services/construction, and separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$20,003,000
OEM	12/21/2007	Neg. Acq.	Third-party logistics (3PL) Services. Receive, store and kit Shelter System Stockpile Plan (SSSP) commodities, as well as deliver, distribute, and demobilize commodities after a coastal storm or other emergency incident	Unique/unusual goods/ services/construction, and separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$13,000,000
OEM	12/21/2007	Neg. Acq.	Prime vendor services for bottled water to support the Coastal Storm Plan's (CSP) Shelter System Stockpile Plan	Unique/unusual goods/ services/construction, and separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$12,162,525
Total for category					\$474,065,525
Total approved in prior years with Fiscal 2008 registered contracts					\$4,623,239,399

APPENDIX K-5 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Fiscal 2008 Registered Contracts Basis of Approval for Large-Scale Procurement		
Basis of Determination	Dollar Value of Fiscal 2008 Contracts	% of Total
Human services	\$514,901,512	8%
Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$4,856,355,127	74%
Multiple site contract, but separate/ smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$349,694,950	5%
Requirements contract for goods/services (multiple award)	\$43,835,145	1%
Unique/unusual goods/ services/ construction, and separate/smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$685,913,125	11%
Other	\$39,200,000	1%
Total Value of Large-Scale Procurement Contracts	\$6,524,067,313	100%

APPENDIX K-5 – AGENCY PROCUREMENT INDICATORS FISCAL 2008

Fiscal 2008 Registered Contracts Without Large-Scale Procurements Approvals (> \$10M)				
Agency	Type	Contract Description	Relevant Category/ Explanation for Omission	Value of Registered Contracts
DCAS	CSB	Fuel oil & kerosene	Requirement contract (commodities).	\$54,650,273
DCAS	CSB	Biodiesel, bio	Requirement contract (commodities).	\$35,947,566
DCAS	CSB	Sodium hypochlorite solution	Requirement contract (commodities).	\$34,997,334
DCAS	CSB	Bio heat	Requirement contract (commodities).	\$23,038,290
DCAS	CSB	Fuel diesel	Requirement contract (commodities).	\$20,597,525
DCAS	CSB	Fuel oil & kerosene	Requirement contract (commodities).	\$26,000,000
DDC	CSB	Collapsed & defective storm, sanitary & combined sewers	Multiple site contract, but separate/ smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$12,500,000
DHS	CSB	Catering services for the provision of food for family shelters	Multiple site contract, but separate/ smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$11,985,732
DOT	CSB	FY 08 traffic installation & removal in five boroughs	Multiple site contract, but separate/ smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$14,479,000
DOT	CSB	Geometric pavement markings	Multiple site contract, but separate/ smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc.	\$10,926,250
DOT	CSB	Component rehabilitation of ten bridges	Multiple site contract, but separate/ smaller contracts would not enhance opportunities and/or is not practical/ advantageous in light of costs, etc. AWARD WON BY CERTIFIED M/WBE	\$10,060,290
DOT	CSB	Replacement of Willis Ave Br. over Harlem River	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$612,467,522
DOT	CSB	Replacement of Shore Road Circle Bridge/Amtrak, the Bronx	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$10,515,000
DEP	CSB	Removal, transport, composing & market dewatered bio	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$23,060,700
DPR	CSB	Construction of north expansion/ reconstruction of the pavilion	Indivisible purchase/project/service	\$13,965,951
DEP	CSB	Plumbing work – water treatment ultraviolet light disinfection	Agency estimate was < \$10M	\$20,750,000
DEP	CSB	Construction Inner Harbor inline Storage facilities	Agency estimate was < \$10M	\$12,954,128
DEP	CSB	Newtown Creek WPCP main building north modification HVAC	Agency estimate was < \$10M	\$11,921,454
DEP	CSB	Replacement of the fire alarm system	Agency estimate was < \$10M	\$10,650,000
DEP	CSB	Environmental remediation, Barretto Point site- Hunts Point	Agency estimate was < \$10M	\$10,075,900
DPR	CSB	Reconstruction of the fountain & plaza at Washington Sq. Park	Agency estimate was < \$10M; AWARD WON BY CERTIFIED M/WBE	\$11,202,598
Total of Fiscal 2008 Contracts Registered Without Required Approvals (Large-Scale Procurements)				\$992,745,513



MillionTreesNYC is a citywide, public-private program with an ambitious goal: to plant and care for one million new trees across the City's five boroughs over the next decade. By planting one million trees, New York City can increase its urban forest—our most valuable environmental asset made up of street trees, park trees, and trees on public, private and commercial land—by an astounding 20%, while achieving the many quality-of-life benefits that come with planting trees. The City of New York will plant 60% of trees in parks and other public spaces. The other 40% will come from private organizations, homeowners, and community organizations.

MillionTreesNYC is part of PlaNYC, the most extensive plan to strengthen New York City's urban environment ever undertaken by an American city. Unveiled by Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg in April, 2007, the 127-point plan is designed to create the first environmentally sustainable 21st century city. PlaNYC focuses on every facet of New York's physical environment—its transportation network, housing stock, land and park system, energy network, water supply and air quality—and sets a course to achieve 10 aggressive goals to create a more sustainable New York by the year 2030. To learn more about PlaNYC, go to nyc.gov/plaNYC or call 311.

Cover images: A season of trees.

Photo Credit: Daniel Avila, New York City Department of Parks and Recreation.